

ILLUSTRATED

# WEEKLY TIMES.



No. 3.—VOL. I.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1843.

[SIXPENCE.]

## PROGRESS OF POPULAR QUESTIONS.

It is a curious fact connected with the progress of popular opinion in this country, that every great concession which has been made to the People and to Justice by the Legislature has, first of all, met with opposition and abuse. It was thus, within the memory of man, with the Penal Laws against the Roman Catholics, with the Slave Trade, with the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, with Parliamentary Reform, with Municipal Reform, and with Free Trade, as far as it is yet granted. The resistance to the repeal of the Bread Tax, and the abuse of the Anti-Corn League, may be viewed, therefore, with satisfaction, rather than with sorrow.

It is worthy of notice, also, that the time in which each successive triumph has been achieved has gradually diminished. The Penal Laws were complained of more than a century before their repeal; Parliamentary Reform and the Abolition of Slavery were fully half a century before the public; the relief of Protestant Dissenters was of yet speedier accomplishment; and Municipal Reform took place within a briefer time still; while Free Trade made a sudden jump, and was under discussion for very few years. The repeal of the Corn-laws, we may safely predict, will be more speedy than any of these national victories.

It has happened, also, that the temporary triumph of Might over Right, in each case which we have mentioned, has invariably led to the demand for, and winning of, *much more than was originally demanded*. Not to multiply examples, let us take the case of Parliamentary Reform. The people petitioned for that boon; and had WELLINGTON and PEEL only granted twenty members, to provide for Manchester, Sheffield, and the other great unrepresented towns, that concession, small as it was, would have satisfied the public for many years. But, in November, 1830, his Grace of WELLINGTON emphatically declared for things as they were, instead of as they ought to be, and the break-up of his Ministry followed. In two years from that time a sweeping measure of Parliamentary Reform was granted. Thus, too, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in 1841, proposed a fixed duty of 8s. per quarter upon foreign corn imported here, the country at large would have been satisfied with that amount of duty. The proposal was negatived, and what is the result? Why, two years have not elapsed, and now we find the people demanding the removal of all duties whatever upon foreign corn, and, what is more to the purpose, resolved not to accept less than they demand.

Every one must admit that the Repeal of the Bread-Tax is now reduced to a mere question of time. It may not take place this session, nor next, but it *must* take place, or the result may be dreadful. We would just hint to our law-makers, hereditary and borough-mongering, that the first Revolution of France arose more out of the distress of the people than from the harshness of the Government, and the exactions of the Nobles. Not until bread became so dear as to be beyond the means of the masses, did the Parisian mob think of insurrection. The harshness of the Government and the exactions of the Nobles did not then particularly press them, but the want of food did, and the mischief which ensued is familiar to every one. Let those who, to keep up the landlord's rents, would deny cheap bread to the people, seriously reflect upon the possible and probable consequences. Should popular tumults arise from the legislative denial of food, the responsibility will rest upon the Ministry and their Parliamentary lacqueys. We do not threaten—we do but predict the future from our knowledge of the past.

The Anti-Corn-Law League, it is but fair to say, may be thanked for spreading among the British people the knowledge of this question in all its bearings. They have scattered the seed in all quarters, and plentiful is the harvest. They have explained how and why the price of bread is kept up, and they have organised that opposition (within the law) before which the un-Christian and unjust impost must fall. The League play the part, at this moment,

which, from 1825 to 1829, was in the hands of the Catholic Association, and which, by O'CONNELL's well-known "peaceful agitation," succeeded in procuring a triumph over King, Lords, and Commons, in the shape of the Emancipation Bill. It would be absurd to doubt the result of the existing Anti-Corn-Law agitation. It will break down the barriers of Monopoly, it will procure the blessing of cheap food, and it will defeat the self-interested designs of the landed interest. It will triumph *with* the people, and *for* the people.

Were any thing wanted to show the degree of sympathy which the League has succeeded in awakening in the metropolis, in favour of the starving millions, the proof has been supplied by the glorious exhibitions of moral power which have taken place in Drury-lane theatre, twice within the last ten days. The League have held two meetings within the walls of that large building, and well adapted as it is for accommodating the largest possible assembly, within a particular space, it was found unequal to contain one-half of those who anxiously endeavoured to obtain admittance. Even a leading Anti-League journal has described each meeting as "most respectable and most numerous." Many hundreds were compelled to go away, from the fact of the spacious building being filled within half an hour after its doors were opened; and we know that the newspaper reports of the speeches have been most eagerly sought for by persons of all parties. Those who heard the speeches were astonished at the strong case which was made out;—but, on a British audience, when were "the words of truth and soberness" thrown away? They heard a plain statement of facts, and it "went home to their business and bosoms," for it was one in which every one is interested. The eloquence of Truth addressed itself to them, and they did not turn a deaf ear to its arguments. It was an eloquence which appealed to them in behalf of suffering Humanity, and it did not appeal in vain. Hundreds who attended those great meetings from motives of mere curiosity, and many who went to them hostile to the movement and its leaders, departed, deeply impressed with the conviction that the true and practical philanthropy is that which devotes its energies to advocate the cause of the starving millions.

It is clear that the Monopolists are greatly annoyed by the popularity which these meetings have gained for the good cause in the metropolis. We were not surprised to hear that "attempts had been made, by high and influential parties, to persuade Mr. MACREARY not to allow the second meeting to take place within the walls of his theatre." What dismay must have smitten the food-taxers, when they learned that Earl DUCIE—himself a practical farmer—had given his public adhesion to the League! May his example be extensively followed by his "order!"

The hereditary law-makers of the House of Lords did more last week in favour of Anti-Corn-Law agitation than has yet been done even by the most important meeting of the League. Wonderful as this may appear, it is quite true. When their lordships, by a majority of 200 to 78, negatived Lord MONTEAGLE's motion for a select committee to inquire into the operation and effect of the New Corn-law, they showed the people that to the abstract justice of the case they will yield nothing. Inquiry, which does not necessarily involve condemnation, was at once refused by the Lords—*because they apprehend it may affect their own interests*. It was clearly shewn how the agricultural, as well as the manufacturing classes, are severely suffering from the general distress which has smitten the country—how the national revenue is falling off—how the exports of British produce and manufactures are diminishing—how the same delinquency has taken place in the importation of cotton and wool, the raw staple for our most productive manufactures—how the increase in the number of paupers, as by the recent Poor-law returns, is most heavy and afflicting—how there now are over 3,000 houses untenanted in Stockport, so that it may be called "A town to

be let," and how all this *maximum* of depression has taken place within the last two or three years, and does not affect any particular class, but equally injures all. The Lords heard the arguments, but did not attempt to answer them. In vain was it shown that the repeal of the Corn-laws would naturally restore things to their proper and wholesome state, as the break-up of the food-monopoly here would cause the break-up of the manufactures-monopoly abroad; that if the trade in corn were thrown open, foreign Powers must admit British manufactures upon easy terms; that the Corn-laws injured the agricultural interest, which they were framed to support; that, in a letter written six months before his death, Mr. HUSKISSON had said, "It is my unalterable conviction that we cannot uphold the existing Corn-laws, with our taxation, and increase the national prosperity, or preserve public contentment. That these laws might be repealed without affecting the landed interest, while the people would be relieved from their distress, I have no doubt whatever." In despite of all this, the Lords declined any inquiry into the working of the Corn-laws. On the same evening, by a singular coincidence, the Commons rejected Mr. WARD's motion for inquiring into the peculiar burthens upon land. The truth is, the landlord law-makers have so legislated that land is nearly exempt from fiscal and other burthens. In Parliament, it is everything for the aristocracy and the landlord—nothing for the people. So much for class-legislation.

The Anti-Corn-Law Movement must succeed—for the public are with it. Glad are we to perceive that this is becoming known as a National, rather than a Party question. Many of the opponents of the accursed tax on bread are Tories. It is the cause of justice, of honesty, of humanity, and no power upon earth can impede its triumphant progress.

## THE FARMERS AND THE BREAD TAX.

The landlords, for whose sake alone the Bread-Tax is kept up, tell the farmers, their tenants, that for *their* sake is "protection" afforded. The landlords, of course, say what is false, for the Corn Laws are maintained, not to protect the farmer, BUT TO KEEP UP THE RENTS.

Of all current humbugs none is more absurd and hollow than this of "protection." The landlord tries to screw as much rent as he possibly can out of the tenant, and the country is taxed to maintain war-rents. Every man, woman, and child in Great Britain and Ireland suffers from this cruel, thieving, and un-Christian impost. Not alone,—because, were there free trade in Corn, every man man, woman, and child would have better and cheaper food,—but that by keeping foreign corn out of this country, we practically exclude British manufactures from foreign countries. While we refuse their grain, they will refuse our manufactures.

The population at large are stunted in that "daily bread" for which there is a Sacred command for all to pray,—the manufacturers are deprived of profitable markets for their goods,—the country at large sinks under a dreadful and unprecedented depression of trade,—the taxes increase, until their burthen becomes insupportable,—and for what are all these evils permitted? For the benefit of the landowners, and for nothing else. The tenant now gets about 50s. a quarter for corn, but, in most cases, pays exactly the same rent as was paid during the war, when the price of corn was double what it is now.

Let the farmer understand his true interest, and he will join the Anti-Corn Law League. Repeal the Bread Tax, and down will tumble the extravagant war-rents on which the landowner at present lives luxuriantly. To be sure, the sons and daughters of the acre-oligarchy may have less money to dedicate to Fashion and to Pleasure; but the sons and daughters of honest Industry will be fed and clothed, employed, and made happy.

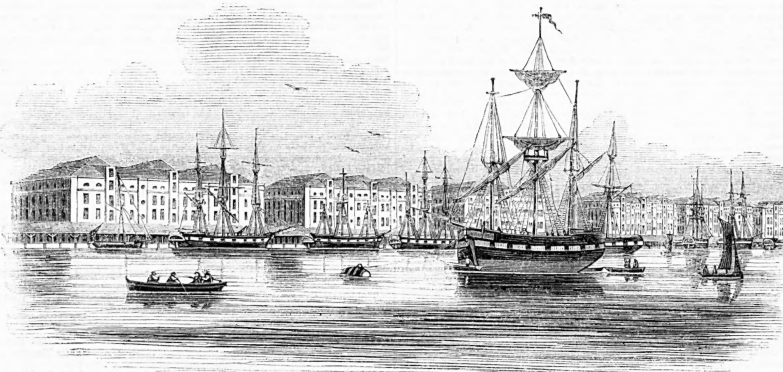
At present, to use the emphatic language of Holy Writ,







## THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.



The West India Docks may be considered worthy of a greater and more extended notice than we have previously assigned to the others. Their extent and importance in the commerce of this country both justify the prominent position given, whilst a sketch of their origin cannot fail to interest the general reader. Complaints, as the commerce of London increased, became very frequent, of the crowded state of the river, of the delay and difficulty of procuring good berths for ships, and of the want of accommodation for discharging cargoes. These complaints aroused the attention of the merchants and ship-owners, and at length called that of the Government to the subject. There were many difficulties to be surmounted, arising from the vested rights of the Corporation and of private individuals, who had property in the mooring chains and in lighters or other crafts, all of which would be injured by the construction of docks. Mr. Pitt, however, who was then the Minister, applied all the powers of his mind to the subject in the Committee of the House of Commons, and at length, after seven years' agitation, and with ample compensation to the sufferers, the law was put in force by the commencement of the West India Docks, in February, 1800, and by their being opened for the reception of ships in August, 1802.

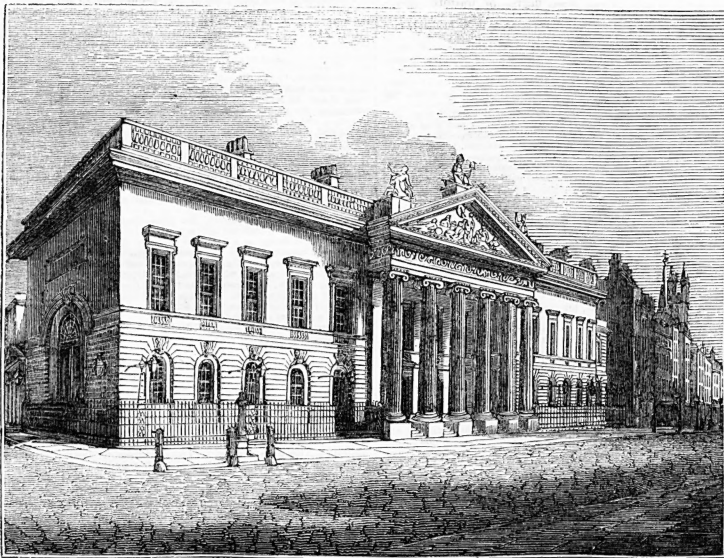
This, the first establishment of the kind in London, was formed in the gorge of an isthmus, familiarly known as the "Isle of Dogs," on the Middlesex side of the river. It comprised an import and an export dock, each communicating by basins of six acres in extent with the main river at Blackwall. The export dock, where eastward-bound vessels are loaded, is the smaller of the two, being about twenty-five acres in extent. The import dock, which is about the same length, is thirty feet wider, and occupies thirty acres of ground. The locks, by which admission to both is gained, are forty-five feet wide, and consequently admits vessels of 1,200 tons burden. At the highest spring tides the water is twenty-four feet deep, and there is within the docks sufficient space for 600 vessels

of from 250 to 600 tons burden. A great benefit has unquestionably been gained both by the revenue and the traders by the separation of the import from the export dock. They are parallel to each other, but are divided by stacks of warehouses, the chief commodities in which are rum, brandy, and other spirituous liquors. There are sheds on the side of the export dock which afford shelter for goods sent for exportation. The chief warehouses for import goods are on the quays, which bound that inclosure. They are admirably contrived for the reception, preservation, and delivery of goods, and are capable of storing 170,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides coffee and other tropical productions.

The whole space occupied by these docks extends over 205 acres. It is enclosed on every side—all the buildings are fireproof, and the premises are well guarded by watchmen; so that the system of pilfering, formerly carried on to a great extent in this part of the river, is completely abolished. The carts or waggons which convey goods to town are loaded from the backs of the warehouses, without entering the dock-gates. The capital of the company that built and now superintend these docks is £1,380,000, raised by subscriptions at different times. The proprietors were limited to ten per cent. interest; and if the income amounted to more, the tolls and storage were to be reduced in price. The nearest end of these docks is at Limehouse, three miles from the Royal Exchange; and the other end, half a mile further, is at Blackwall; the expense of cartage being thereby rendered considerable, until the Blackwall Railway was constructed, and lessened the outlay by increasing the facility of removal.

Some admirable contrivances have been recently adopted, by which the great body of water in the docks is kept always sweet, and by which the constant deposit of mud from the water of the river is carried away gradually. The consequence of this is, that whilst health is preserved and cleanliness promoted, the bed of the river is freed from obstruction, and the transit of vessels may now take place without the slightest inconvenience.

## EAST INDIA HOUSE.



The Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Wednesday, at their house in Leadenhall-street.

The CHAIRMAN informed the Court that certain returns ordered by Parliament had been made, and that the claim of Captain John Charteris to a pension had been conceded by the Court of Directors, and that officer was awarded a pension of £150 per annum for life.

Mr. SULLIVAN vindicated the conduct of those who came forward in that Court to plead the cause of the Rajah of Sattara. It was by such perseverance all great questions had been carried, not only in that court, but even in the Imperial Parliament. It was by perseverance against a majority that Mr. Poynder at last succeeded in the Suttce question and the question of idolatry. It was by perseverance against a majority Catholic emancipation and the Reform Bill were carried; and it was by constant and persevering discussion after defeat, that the Anti-Corn-law cause, now the most prosperous cause that engaged the attention of the public, was placed in its present position.

On the motion, of which Mr. POYNDER had given notice, re-

specting the many payments to the temple of Juggernaut, being read.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his regret, that in consequence of the illness of Mr. Poynder, the motion was postponed to the next Court day.

## THE INDIAN NAVY.

Captain COGAN rose, according to notice, to call the attention of the Court to the system of irregularity and apparent oppression which is exercised by the Superintendent of the Indian Navy towards the officers of that service, and to move that documents be laid before the Court relating to the removal, dismissal, or degradation of officers, and the correspondence respecting the employment of steamers, and other matters in relation to the Indian Navy.

After considerable discussion relative to the duties on Indian produce, in which Mr. MONTGOMERY MARTIN took a distinguished part,

General COLVILLE, in reference to a question submitted to the last court, that the expenses of the Afghan war should be borne equally by the Government of India and the Exchequer of Eng-

land, asked whether any communications had been received upon this subject from the Government.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Court of Directors had been in communication with the Government upon the subject, but that no satisfactory reply had yet been received.

Mr. MARRIOTT wished to know whether any long period would elapse before the statue of the Marquis of Wellesley would be placed in the court-room? The old proprietors would like to see it there.

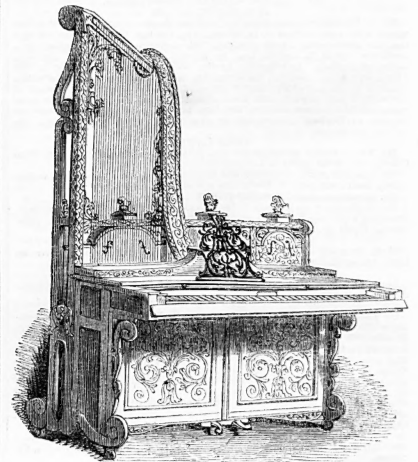
The CHAIRMAN observed, that he had seen the model, and he felt satisfied that when placed in the court-room, at no distant period, the proprietors would be well pleased with it.

The Court then, on the question, adjourned.

## THE EUPHONICON.

This instrument, invented by Mr. Steward, one of the well-known firm of Frederick Beale and Co., 201, Regent-street, may be considered as the triumph of musical acoustics. It is played upon like a piano-forte, but has the advantage of extending to seven octaves, being four notes higher than the range of any piano-forte yet made. It has two pedals.

The Euphonicon has a peculiar appearance. Its frame is wholly of iron, highly japanned, beautifully ornamented with pearl and gold pencilling on black, blue, or crimson grounds, and embellished with exquisitely chased ornamental designs, producing an extremely light and elegant appearance. The left portion of the instrument is much higher than the right; to the upper part of the former are attached the three lower octaves of the strings which are exposed to view; thus combining the appearance of harp and piano. The width of the frame is six inches from back to front, except where the key-board projects an additional foot. The whole instrument rests on four bold scroll feet, fitted with handsome castors, on which it moves with perfect facility, the weight being less than that of a grand piano-forte.



There are three sound-boards—treble, tenor, and bass, corresponding to the violin, tenor, and violoncello. A new action may be applied at any time, and it may be new strung with ease. It is represented by the inventor as not liable to be perceptibly affected by any change of temperature, being, in this particular, unlike all pianofortes, which become warped when exposed to an intense degree of heat. The chief characteristics and advantages of this instrument may be enumerated as follows:—A rich quality and fulness of tone—superiority in song-accompaniment—its philosophical construction—the length of time in which it remains in tune—its light and elegant appearance—the small space it occupies—and, lastly, its great durability.

The illustration which heads this notice exhibits a correct view of the appearance of the Euphonicon. Even as a mere furniture-ornament it must be a handsome addition to a room.

**THE THAMES TUNNEL.**—On Saturday, at a meeting of the directors of the above undertaking, it was definitively arranged that the ceremony of opening this great national work, should take place on Saturday the 25th inst. (this day). The Duke of Wellington has promised to officiate on the occasion. The first stone of the tunnel was laid in 1824, by the late Mr. Smith, afterwards one of its most active parliamentary opponents, when the occurrence of the first casualty obliged the directors to apply to Government for aid. The time during which the works have actually proceeded, is scarcely more than ten years; and 600 feet, or nearly half the whole distance, was completed in the first two years. The circular staircases, and the eastern roadway, are now finished; but some time will elapse before the thoroughfare for carriages can be opened. Both archways are perfectly dry; and the whole structure forms an imperishable monument of the energy and talent of Sir Isambard Brunel, who, in the completion of the work, has triumphed over difficulties declared to be insurmountable by many men of high scientific attainments. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the directors will dine with their friends at the London Tavern; and the Duke, who has always taken great interest in the undertaking, will honour the company with his presence.

The Marine Good Service Pension of £300 a year, has been given to Major-General Tremelick, R.M., whose term of service reaches sixty-four years.

**REMOVAL OF DR. BAILEY FROM NEWGATE.**—On Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Bailey, who was tried and convicted at the Central Criminal Court for forgery, and sentenced to transportation for fifteen years, was removed from the goal of Newgate to Woolwich, previous to his leaving this country for New South Wales. The prisoner with several others conveyed by the Blackwall Railway from Fenchurch street to the Blackwall Pier, and afterwards placed on board a Woolwich steambout, strongly ironed and guarded. From the appearance of the convict Bailey, there appears very little likelihood of his outliving the voyage; he seemed dreadfully depressed.

**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**—Different counties are respectively celebrated for different dainties. Thus, York rejoices in her excellent hams, Devonshire is happy in clotted cream, Leicestershire is distinguished for her Stilton cheeses, Shropshire excels in brawn. Lea and Perrin's (the well-known chemists of Worcester) have produced the inimitable Sauce which, henceforth and forever, gives celebrity to Worcestershire. As we have tried this sauce, we are able to say, *ex cathedra*, that it is excellent. As a flavourer for soup, gravy, and curries, it certainly cannot be surpassed; and to all kinds of fish and meat it gives a flavour which would "create an appetite beneath the ribs of death." We perceive that it suits all climates, which few sauces do.



## WHAT IS—WHAT SHOULD BE!

"If every just man, that now pines in want,  
Had but a morsel and beseeching share  
Of that which Jewly-pamper'd luxury  
Now heaps upon some few with vast excess,  
Nature's full blessings would be well dispensed  
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,  
And she no whit encumber'd with her store."

We are decidedly not of those who consider that all are equal in after life, so, in like manner, should they be upon an equality in this. Such a condition is evidently opposed to the laws of God and man.

"Some are, and must be, greater than the rest."

In whatever position man associates with his fellow-man, whether for his individual security, or to the promotion of the general welfare, the first act, even, with the most uncivilised tribes, is the election of a chief, to whom is given power;—this bringing with it possession, but with this obligation—"Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required."

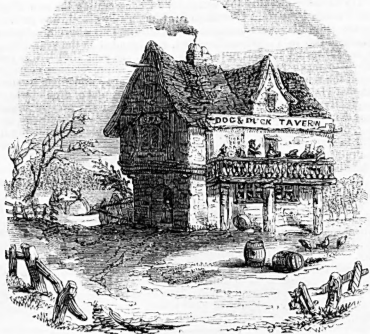
The quotation at the head of this article, from Milton's "Comus," was admirably delivered by Miss HELEN FAUCIT, and was readily responded to by certain parts of the house at our last visit to Drury-lane theatre. We thought, at the same time, we observed a smile on the face of others, that seemed but little to harmonise with this simultaneous burst of feeling.

The law of God is, that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; and yet some evade this law, and are content to eat the bread of idleness, wrung from the hard earnings of the poor, who, like the Israelites of old, are by their task-masters driven to make bricks without straw. When we look around, and contemplate this system of misery and abject state of degradation which this system of misrule has produced in a land of plenty,—the poor surrounded on every side with food, and yet, like Tantalus, prevented from supplying even the earnest cravings of nature, we exclaim, can such a state of things be allowed to go on;—can the anxious father stand by calmly, and observe his children sink before him, and not make an effort to save them? The lordly aristocrat, and the well-fed gentleman, will point to the mercies of the Poor-law union, where all those blessings which bind us to life and hope are to be found. Heaven save us from the mark! It is the middling classes, and the industrious labourer, who mainly, yet cheerfully, aid in the support of their poor and impotent brethren, at the same time having the additional burden of supporting the aristocratic paupers, who, from being placed in a position nature never intended them to occupy, are too proud to earn an honest livelihood, and look down with scorn and contempt upon the industrious tradesman and the humble labourer who feed them. It is of this we complain; it is this, we point as the evil which requires redress. True it is, that the iron grasp of power seldom, like the bold daring of the highwayman, commands you to stand and deliver; but in a more stealthy manner, as in class-legislation, prohibiting unnecessary taxes, sinecures and pensions, is this cruel and iniquitous system carried out.

Can we wonder, then, that the galled jade whines and pants to throw off this incubus? What should be the policy of the Minister who is appointed to his high position as the representative of his Sovereign—the parent of the people? With high, low, rich or poor, there can be but one conscientious opinion. It is, however, certain, that until those who have to bear the burden have an equal right in the appointment of good, and the removal of bad or incompetent Ministers, with those who now act only for themselves, little good can ever result. That the time is not far distant when this will be brought about, and when achieved, the probability is, that the other extreme may be the result.

## BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

St. George's Spa, or "Dog and Duck," was the name of a tavern, that occupied, as before stated, the site of the present Bethlehem Hospital. The spring was discovered about the year 1750, and as a public tea-garden was for many years the resort of the most depraved and abandoned characters.

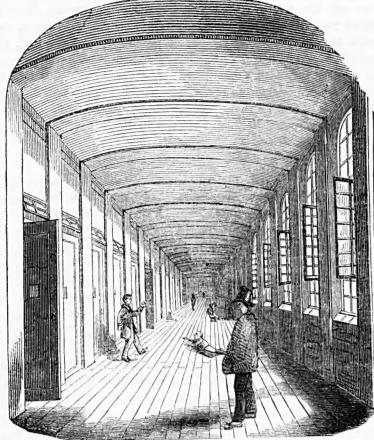


THE "DOG AND DUCK" TAVERN, AS IT APPEARED IN 1790.

This famous, or rather infamous, hostel was the chief rendezvous of the rioters during the celebrated Gordon riots, in 1780. It was there they concerted most of their atrocious plans for the pillage of noblemen's mansions; and the extent to which their depredations were carried is too well known to be recapitulated here. The daily newspapers of that date speak of entertainments of dancing, tumbling and fire-works, as of nightly occurrence. In consequence of the number of reported thieves and vagabonds who made it their headquarters, and the continued appeals made by the more respectable householders in that vicinity at last forced the place upon the attention of the magistrates, who finally determined to abolish the tavern altogether. The mineral spring, for which the building was first established soon grew, like the tavern itself, into disrepute, and, indeed, does not seem to have possessed, at any time, a very great reputation for its medicinal

properties. The ruins, for some years after, cumbered the "fields," and the site being chosen as one most eligible for the New Bethlehem Hospital, the proper arrangements were made, and the place was occupied by that noble structure which we have before alluded to, and to which we now return.

On entering the grand hall, the eye of the visitor is first attracted by the wide and stately staircase, which ascends from the ground floor to the council-chamber above. On each side passages run laterally through the building, divided, however, by doors of panelled oak, which intercept—at the distance of about thirty-feet—the vision of the spectator. The one to the right leads to the male, the other to the female ward. Following the former, we are inducted through a long series of galleries, ascended by stone staircases to the apartments occupied by the patients. These apartments, or cells, of which the illustration in our last of Mr. Naughton's cell will serve as a specimen, are merely the sleeping rooms, and contain a low truckle bedstead, with chair and table, light and air being admitted through a small barred circular window at the top. The door of each of these sleeping-rooms opens to the gallery, which thus presents a kind of promenade, about two hundred and fifty feet in length, where the patients can resort for exercise when the weather proves unfavourable for out-of-door enjoyments. To the left of the gallery is the dining-room, capable of accommodating nearly a hundred persons. The diet is of a very generous description, consisting of meat, vegetables, pastry, &c., served in wooden bowls and platters, and is seldom unaccompanied by good appetites on the part of the patients, whose general health and longevity are not the least remarkable peculiarities attendant on insanity.



VIEW OF A GALLERY IN THE WEST WING.

These corridors, or rather galleries, are preserved at an equable temperature through every change of season, by the introduction of warm air pipes and stoves beneath the flooring, so constructed, that every patient's room has an equal degree of warmth. Each story has one of these galleries connected with it, from the last of which a stone staircase conducts to the chapel—a spacious but neat apartment, well adapted for the solemn purposes to which it is consecrated.

THE CHAPEL IN BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.



Hither, on the Sabbath, those who are capable of participating in the religious instruction and consolation offered them, repair together; and we say but little in stating that a more affecting ceremony than these poor creatures, bereft of the light of reason, bowing simultaneously before the shrine of their great Creator, cannot be witnessed. A curtain separates the left, the latter the right auditors, the former occupying the left, the latter the right benches, whilst the pulpit is arranged so as to give the minister a full and commanding view of his congregation. It is gratifying to be able to add that, whilst strict decorum is rigidly maintained, the auditory pay the most marked attention to the preacher's exhortations, and follow the responses with apparent heartfelt and unaffected devotion. Descending from the chapel, we partly retrace our steps through another portion of the building, and arrive at the play-ground—an open space, appropriated to the recreation and exercise of patients, where they may be seen pursuing with considerable eagerness the different pastimes in which their fancy may lead them to indulge. The arrangements here made for their accommodation, as well as those in every other portion of the

building, are deserving of the highest praise. Stone porticos and colonnades enable the patients to pursue their games, even when practised during the most unfavourable weather, and there is "ample room and verge enough" for the recreation of all. There are four of these arenas appropriated to the different classes of patients; and they are all constructed with a view to the comfort and convenience of the inmates of the hospital. There is every reason to believe that the exercise thus afforded them conduces not only to their immediate health, but also to their ultimate recovery. Proceeding through this ground, we pass along one of the corridors and arrive at the kitchen, a large room, admirably adapted to the uses for which it was designed, and conveniently fitted up with boilers, steam-apparatus, and every accessory to the culinary art. As the authorities of the Institution grind their own corn, make their own bread, and brew their own beer, it may readily be surmised enough occupation is given to the assistants in those departments. A few paces distant is



THE PANTRY.

where the rations provided for each individual are portioned at every meal. The universal cleanliness and care bestowed in this division of the household must elicit the greatest admiration. Ascending to the Council Chamber, a magnificent apartment, adorned with the arms and bequests of every donor to the hospital, together with an excellent portrait of its founder, Henry the Eighth, by Holbein, we are conducted to the female ward, which scarcely requires a separate notice, being in nearly every respect similar to the one justly described. The workshops are in another portion of the building, where those patients who, from their previous employment are qualified for the task, may be seen working at their respective trades, which embrace every division of manual labour. A library is being arranged for the use of those who may feel inclined to read and study, and no trouble or expense is regarded in promoting the happiness and comfort of those whose unhappy malady entitles them to admission within these walls. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Nicholls, the steward, for the attentions bestowed on the patients, and the uniform regularity that pervades the exercise of every department. In fact, nothing is wanting but reason to complete the happiness of the patients.

Amongst the inmates of Bethlehem Hospital, it appears, from a recent parliamentary return, that there are sixteen-seven criminal males, and twenty-one criminal female lunatics; of these, twenty-nine had committed murder, twenty had attempted the same crime, nineteen were notorious thieves, and three were well-known housebreakers. The ratio of cures is said to be fifty-nine in every hundred. It may be worth mentioning, that out of 2,425 lunatics received into this hospital from the 31st December, 1822, to the first of July, 1842, five instances of suicide only have occurred, and that during the same period at least half the patients admitted were discharged cured, and only 216 deaths were reported. Such facts must speak volumes in praise of Bethlehem Hospital. The freedom of ventilation, and the establishment of baths in various portions of the building, accessible to all, must not be forgotten, as deserving of commendation. Visitors are admitted by orders of recommendation from privileged persons; but the regulations are extremely stringent, and every manifestation of morbid curiosity is rigidly discountenanced. The general aspect of the patients is that of extreme contentment, excepting, of course, those labouring under particular delusions. Not the slightest restriction is visible throughout; and there are but few whose demeanour is violent enough to subject them to more rigid measures. Kindness is the only charm by which the attendants exert their mastery over the patients, and the influence thus possessed is most remarkable. Whilst the impression remaining on the mind of the visitor, is that of a kind of mournful gratification; it is yet blended with a feeling of intense satisfaction, arising from a knowledge that the comforts of those he has left behind are so industriously sought after and so assiduously promoted.

We cannot close our remarks without adverting to one branch of this subject, which has hitherto remained almost untouched,—we allude to the present system of controlling the insane. Formerly, it was the general practice to exclude lunatics, as much as possible, from all contact with their fellow-men, and even, in many instances, to consign such unfortunate beings to beds of straw, chains, and dungeons. Happily, however, these cruelties in England, at least, have ceased to be practised. At the same time, the more lunatics are congregated together in the same place, the greater appears the necessity of exercising their remaining intelligence—for if left entirely to themselves, insane patients are apt to be seized with some fixed and enormous ideas, which retard, and in many cases prevent, their ultimate return to sanity. But when their train of false ideas is interrupted by other impressions, —if the lunatic be called upon to take a more or less active part in some intellectual occupation, the mental faculties may be so to considerably awakened, and the judgment may be so improved, that the patient's recovery. Secondly, even lunatics may be so to different situations, it is equally well-known that by occupying their attention with objects and pursuits opposed to the false ideas usually engaging their minds, a new impetus may be given to the train of thought, and the patient's convalescence may be ultimately established. Such, as we have shown, is the plan adopted in Bethlehem; and it is gratifying to be able to add, that this plan has been found to be exceedingly efficacious; yet there is one

more improvement, as suggested by Dr. Webster, which might be introduced, we have every reason to believe, with considerable advantage; we allude to the admission of medical men into the wards, for the purpose of investigating the origin and cure for insanity in general. It would, likewise, prove of much utility if the medical corporations, prior to granting their diploma, were to exact attendance at such hospitals for a limited period, and also require the presence of every student at lectures on the pathology, nature, and curative treatment proper for that class of maladies. We have suggested these arrangements in a belief that they would tend to benefit the public, and trust that no very long period will elapse before they are carried into effect.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN AMATEUR OF WORKS OF ART.—Every subject pointed out to our notice by this correspondent has already been illustrated,—though not in our paper.

NEW MUSIC.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Weippart's quadrilles from the *Elisir d'Amour*, Waltzes from *Lemna du Veron*, *Indian Quadrilles*, *Gaieties*, &c. They are all first-rate,—worthy of the "leader" at Almacks.

F. R. S.—We have no fancy for "to be continued" stories in weekly journals (they are had enough in magazines), and therefore that part of his proposition is at once declined. Perhaps the other part may be rendered available, if his address be sent. The letter came with foreign postage, unpaid, and was taken in by mistake; our rule is not to be taken in by unpaid letters.

E. J.—The lines will not answer us; the second verse is particularly defective. How "the souls" could tell whether the supplicatory strains of the monks was "for mercy or for aid" would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to discover. "Glimpses" and "shines" are not allowable rhymes. In a word, prose runs mad, not poetry.

GROSVENT GREENHOUSES.—The sketches are amusing, but better adapted for a magazine than a newspaper. We have mislaid the private address.

C. D.—The illustrations of the fashion-plates are not required, as we are already supplied by a very competent correspondent.

## THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1843.

## LORD BROUGHAM AND THE PRESS.

The noble newspapers! Because they said that the Ex-Chancellor had got a rap on the knuckles from Lord LYNDHURST, the "learned and noble lord" accuses them of publishing malignant libels, and threatens to drag their printers before the bar of the House of Lords. We hope he will keep his word. What "a noble army of martyrs" will appear, if his lordship only acts fairly, and summons all the newspaper people who animadvert upon his eccentricities! Of course, the Lord BROUGHAM who threatens thus, knows nothing of a pamphleteer "yelept" Isaac Tomkins," and never wrote Anti-Peer "leaders" for the *Times*, during the years 1831-2?

## CHRISTENING EXPENSES.

They must be in difficulties at Buckingham Palace! We hope it is not want of money that compels the Queen and her husband to spend so much time at Claremont, where, as the place is small, the expenses must be less than in London. The Prince has only £30,000 a-year (£20,000 more than he asked for); and the Queen, poor young lady! has only £10,000 a-year more than any other British sovereign ever possessed.

It was this extreme poverty, we are afraid, that made part of the cost of christening the Prince of Wales be charged in one of the estimates proposed last Monday evening, but postponed until that night week, at the earnest request of Mr. HUME. That gentleman noticed the charge of £2,500, for christening the little Prince, and £500 for altering or arranging the heraldic devices of his arms. Sir R. PEEL let out, in a moment of unusual sincerity, that this £2,500 was only part of the actual expense, the remainder of which had been defrayed out of the Civil List. Now, it was shabby of the late Ministry to get Parliament to pay £1,500 for the expense of bringing Prince ALBERT from Germany; but PEEL beats them, out-and-out, when he asks £2,500 for a christening, adding, by way of comfort, that it is only "part of the expense." He attempted to justify the outlay by declaring that, as the King of Prussia was present, it was necessary to cut a dash! Oh, people of England, dearly will you pay for the Jordan-water with which the little Prince was baptized; and oh, Ministers of State, if foreign Sponsors are the cause of the excuse for such out-of-the-way expenses, favour us by not having any of them here at future christenings!

Mr. HUME, it is to be hoped, will ascertain for us the whole cost of the ceremonial. Suppose the child had been taken to the parish church, and the money given to the poor, for how many thousands and tens of thousands would it have provided a hearty meal?

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The week has been nearly barren in legislative incident. In the Upper House, squabbles about "privilege" and newspaper-reports,—and, in the Lower, a two nights' debate, ending in nothing, upon the Ashburton Treaty.

Two election committees have respectively come to a decision:—in the case of Athlone borough, Mr. French has been unseated, as guilty of bribery by himself and agents; in that of Nottingham, Mr. John Walter's election has been declared null and void, on the ground of bribery also; but he is not inculpated as personally cognizant of what his agents did.

DRURY LANE THEATRICAL FUND.—The annual festival of this excellent institution took place at the Freemason's-tavern, on Wednesday, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

In the course of the evening, a list of subscriptions was read by Mr. HARTLEY, amounting, in the whole, to about 800l. Among many other names, the following were the more conspicuous:—

The Queen, 100l.; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, 20l.; the Duke of Bedford, 50l.; the Duke of Devonshire, 25l.; the Marquis of Clanricarde, 5l.; Lord Lake, 10l.; Hon. Captain Denman, 5l.; C. Keen, Esq., 20l.; Miss Harriet Coutts, 50l.; Colonel Holt, 5l.; B. B. Cabell, Esq., 10 guineas; C. Cooke, Esq., 5l.; Col. Fitch, 5l.; Dr. Marsden, 5 guineas; Mrs. Ducrow, 5l.; Messrs. Hoare, 15 guineas; Earl of Shelburne, 5l.; S. A. Severn, Esq., 5l., &c. &c.

At ten o'clock, his Royal Highness, and the principal guests, retired, and the party shortly afterwards separated, after a very pleasant and convivial pleasure, and which, we trust, will be followed up by others, in future years, of equal benefit to the charity.

## LETTERS TO GREAT PEOPLE.

## TO LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

MY LORD,—You have at last fulfilled the predictions of your enemies, by becoming a deserter from the popular cause. You have seceded from the liberal party. You stand alone in the House of Lords,—despised by those whose interests you have abandoned and sacrificed, not trusted by the partisans to whom you have gone over.

I may say, as Prince HENRY said of FALSTAFF, "We could have better spared a better man." You have done good work for us in your time—you have grown grey in our service,—and I had hoped, making all allowances for your eccentricities of mind and infirmities of temper, that you would have been with us to the last. You have preferred to act as a sort of civic CORIOLANUS,—without the excuse which almost justified his conduct,—and have gone over to the camp of the enemy. Beware, my Lord,—beware lest you find a TULLUS AUFIDIUS in Sir ROBERT PEEL, and lest, like your historical prototype, you finally receive from him the death-blow of your political reputation and personal character. You abandon the Penates of your old home, in the people's heart, and you place yourself upon the hearth of your old and most cunning opponent.

Think not, my Lord, that PEEL and WELLINGTON—the serpent and the lion of politics in the present day—are likely to reward your apostasy. They cannot do it if they would, nor would they do it if they could. They will use you as a tool, too happy that you have voluntarily laid aside the thunder and resigned the lightning, which they had so much cause to think might be fatally directed against their own bad policy. They now have the satisfaction of finding that, by your own act, you have sunk into a condition compared with which inaction itself would have been respectable, though

"Quiet to quick bosoms is a hell."

Think not, my Lord, that what you have done will be rewarded by place or preferment. The enemy have you, without being compelled to surrender any purchase-money. They may despise the apostasy, but they will not reward the apostate, though they use him as a tool. They have too many thick-and-thin adherents of their own, eager for the honours, the profit, and the patronage of place. To them,—who steadfastly stuck by the cause in its gloomiest times, it is natural that the rewards of place and power should be given. To you, my Lord, they will give nothing but fine words, which, as the vernacular say, "butter no parsnips." They dare not, as the leaders of a party.

The day will come when you will bitterly repent and deeply lament the hasty impulse which, in a moment of spleen, made you turn your back upon the cause to which, in other days, you certainly rendered yeoman's service, and the people, who have made you what you are. True it is that, for some years past, you have kept aloof from the Liberal party,—being off, not in it—but, allowing for a few almost venial escapades, you had not, until very lately, abandoned the popular cause. While you occupied this position, you had every thing—except office—which could gratify an ambitious and excitable man. Both parties looked up to you with interest, and all men admired the eloquence with which you advocated your views. But now—you have not only thrown yourself from the Tarpeian rock, thus committing political suicide, but you have actually taken the pains to erect a platform on the summit, in order that your leap might be the deeper. My Lord, much do I grieve that your fair fame has committed its own *felo de se*.

What cause had the Anti-Corn-Law-League given you, that you should have fallen foul of its members, in the debate on Lord MONTAGUE's motion, on Tuesday-week, and attacked them as "the zealots of free trade," while, in the same breath, you took upon you to assert that they had wanted you to head their movement! If they did, they paid you a high compliment. But I confess, my Lord, that I should think less approvingly of the League if I could believe that they had actually contemplated taking you as their leader. Your advocacy of the cause might greatly serve it (because you have eloquence such as can make the most of an argument, and can wither with scorn where it cannot convince by reason), but your leadership of it would be the ruin of any cause. You are in politics, what MURAT was in arms,—he could not direct a campaign or even arrange the orders for a battle, but he would plunge into the midst of the strife, and achieve some gallant feat which dazzled his opponents while it inspired his friends, and often led the way to victory. My Lord, I apprehend that you must have mistaken what the League wanted. They wished for your support, as a gallant volunteer, but not as a leader—they would have been glad to use your talents in the guerilla warfare in which your fame has been won, but they never dreamed of putting you at their head as generalissimo. Why should they, when such men as VILLIERS and CORDEN are leading them? In such leaders the people have confidence,—could they place more dependence upon the moderation, the tact or the honesty of Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX? Upon this point I need not now dwell at more length. The correspondence between your Lordship and Messrs. BRIGIT and HAMER STANFIELD, on the subject of the League, fully shows what that great body think of you. The words of plain truth have sent a shaft into your Lordship's bosom. You shew that you have the worst of the argument—for you clearly have lost your temper. My Lord, I could pity you!

Various reasons have been assigned, my Lord, for your defection from our cause. Some people pretend that you are at war with the Whigs ever since the 14th of November, 1834, when the MELBOURNE Ministry was dismissed by the KING, and the *Times* of the next morning announced the fact, with the startling addition of "the Queen has done it all." That statement was made on a Saturday in the *Times*—its next publication, on the succeeding Monday, shewed that journal as an ultra-Tory organ! Lord BROUGHAM, who wrote that brief notice in the *Times*? Has the writer of it lately been the dinner-guest of the very Queen, now the Dowager? We know that ESAU sold his birthright for a mess of pottage—it was reserved for our time to see a statesman barter his independence for a cover at the table of Royalty. This

is what HENRY BROUGHAM, formerly a meteor in the Commons, would not have done.

No doubt, when the defunct MELBOURNE Cabinet met, after the turn-out, they came to the concurrent belief that, like the hero of Corioli, Lord BROUGHAM might safely say, "Alone, I did it!" Yes, my Lord, the probability is that but for the antics which, immediately before, you had played in your Scottish tour, the Ministry would not have been then dismissed. But, doubtless the KING had heard of your freaks, as the Duke of SUTHERLAND's guest at Dunrobin Castle, where, if report (and the Duke of BUCCHLEUGH's statement) be true, you discovered the power of Highland whiskey fully 25 per cent. over proof—or had noticed the "ego rex meus" style of your speech to the lieges at Inverness, where you said that you were satisfied with their loyalty, and would write by post to your Sovereign that night upon the subject—or had heard how boldly your Lordship carried yourself when, after having received the freedom of Aberdeen, you paraded on the plain-stones of that "brave city," bearing in your hat your burgess' ticket, and strutting about with a tremendous thistle in your hand, to the glorification of the fish-wives from Foot-Dee—or had been told with what gallantry you actually gave Mrs. ALEXANDER BANNERMAN an impression from the Great Seal (which you carried with you on your tour), and which impression she transferred to the top of her work-box, where it remains to this hour—or had noticed the remarkable modesty of your after-dinner speeches at Edinburgh! My Lord, hearing of such freaks on the part of his conscience-keeper, "as by law established," who knows but that KING WILLIAM dismissed his Ministry to get rid of his ambulatory Chancellor?

There are some, my Lord, who hint that, independent of your quarrel with the Whigs for not restoring you to the Woolsack, in 1835, when they resumed office, you have a desire now to become Chief Baron of the Exchequer, should Lord AMINGER resign that excellent berth. But, you have equal cause for quarrel with the Tories, on the account of that situation; for when Lord LYNDHURST vacated it for the Woolsack in December, 1834, you asked Sir ROBERT PEEL, then hot from his journey from Rome (whither Master HUDSON, the Queen's page, had hurried, to summon him to govern our empire), to put you upon the Bench, as Lord LYNDHURST's successor. I am no admirer of Lord LYNDHURST—for he has been a political turn-coat—but I must say that a better Chief Baron never sat upon the Bench. My Lord, was your exhibition as Chancellor so creditable that your political opponents should go out of their way to provide for you on the Bench? It is notorious, I believe, that the number of Appeals from your judgments do not go so far to establish any thing like a high judicial character for your Lordship. The Whigs declined to replace you on the Woolsack, the Tories declined putting you to reside in the Exchequer, and—mark my words—they will not commit themselves with the Bar and the public, by making you even a *Pulsis Judge*. I suspect that the gentlemen of the long robe have not forgotten or forgiven how you snubbed them, when you presided in the Court of Chancery. I fear that they were not so enamoured with the law of your decisions as to wish for a second edition. I am sure that the public would much rather pay £5000 a-year, in addition to what you have, to keep you off the Bench, than save that amount by having you upon it. Two offices you could fill in an equally satisfactory manner—a Judgeship and the Presidency of a Tee-totalists' Association.

I have much more to say, and shall reserve it for another letter, in which I shall endeavour to expose the hidden causes of many of your actions. To be consistent in inconsistency is no great boast, my Lord—perhaps you may know some one who merits such a character.

For the present I have said enough. Permit me to assure you that I am, Very faithfully,  
Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

## THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will shortly consecrate the new Chapel Royal at Buckingham-palace. The chapel will be finished in a few days.

On Monday morning the ceremony of consecrating the new English and French Protestant Church in St. Martin's-le-grand, was performed by the Rev. Messieurs Daugars and Martin. This church, which originally stood in Throgmorton-street, was founded in the year 1550, by King Edward VI.; but in the beginning of the year 1841 it was pulled down to make room for the contemplated improvements consequent upon the rebuilding of the new Royal Exchange, and upon its site the present Hall of Commerce has been erected. A plot of ground was subsequently obtained in St. Martin's-le-grand, and the present structure was commenced about eighteen months ago. It is a handsome building, of the Gothic style of architecture, and is capable of containing from 300 to 400 persons. The cost of the erection has been defrayed out of the funds granted to the church by the charter of King Edward VI. The church was crowded to excess.

C. B. Adley, Esq., M.P., has contributed £100 towards the erection of a new church at Manchester. A deputation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Ledlie, Dublin; Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Dumfries; Rev. John Porter, Belfast; Rev. George Armstrong, Dublin; Mr. Robert Hutton, Putney Park; and Mr. W. J. C. Allen, Belfast, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel on Monday.

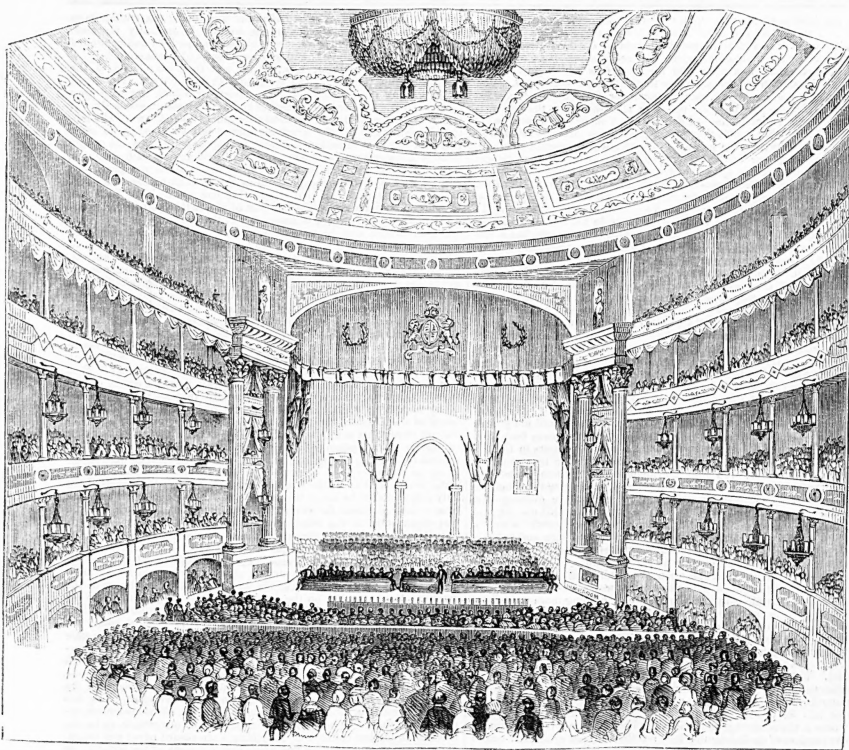
Some anonymous donor has presented to the Bishop of London £5,000 to be expended in building a church in London. The Rev. Hugh Gough, M.A., late assistant curate of St. Mary's, Penzance, has been appointed head-master of the Cathedral School at Carlisle.

—By a statement recently laid before the House of Commons, the sums necessary for the ensuing year for Education, Science and Art, are as follows:—

Public Education in Great Britain	£50,000
Ditto ditto Ireland	50,000
Schools of Design	4,411
Professors of Oxford and Cambridge	2,006
University of London	5,148
Ditto of Scotland	7,380
Roman Catholic College, Scotland	8,928
Royal Irish Academy	300
Hibernian ditto	300
Dublin Society	5,600
Belfast Academical Society	1,550
British Museum Establishment	32,576
Ditto ditto Buildings	37,485
National Gallery	1,600
Ditto purchase of Pictures	5,275
Museum of Economic Geology	2,008
Ditto for Books and Experiments	4,000



[illegible]



Interior of Drury Lane Theatre, as it appeared at the Great Anti-Corn-Law Meeting of Wednesday, March 22, 1843.

lady too—to exert themselves in every way within their power, and to exercise whatever influence they might possess in inducing their friends likewise to exert themselves, by every means—he meant by every legal means in their power—to get rid of these pernicious laws—(Loud applause). The thing was in their hands. It was the power of the middle classes, of the ten-pounders, to return a majority to Parliament, and if not sooner, it was in their power at the next election to obtain the victory. All they had to do would be to withhold their votes from any candidate who would not pledge himself for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws (Loud and long continued applause).

W. D. CHRISTIE, Esq., M.P., said, though this was his first appearance, not only on those boards, but at any meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League, it had, from his first entrance into public life, been his ardent wish to contribute, with all possible diligence, to the furtherance of that great cause which they were that night met to celebrate and advance—(Applause). It had been said that the Corn-laws raised wages, and that if the Corn-laws were abolished, employers would lower wages, so that the abolition would benefit the masters rather than the labourers, and this argument had been advanced at a time when the question was, how thousands of unemployed labourers were to obtain employment? Then came the plea, that it was necessary to maintain our independence of foreign countries in case of a war. But of that argument also they did not now hear so much as they had formerly heard, for, even under the operation of the sliding scale, it had been found that they had been dependent, for several years past, on foreign countries for a large part of the bread which they consumed—(Applause). There could be no doubt that the existing distress was attributable to the Corn-laws. He had received a letter a few days before from the chairman of the board of guardians of Weymouth, giving a melancholy account of the pauperism of that place. It stated that the poor-rates were day after day increasing—that crime was increasing—that the number of commitments for this year for poaching was much larger than for many preceding years—(A laugh). Now, if crime increased, it should be remembered that the expense of public prosecutions would be also greatly increased. In Dorchester, he found that the calendar at the last assizes was heavier than for many years previous. [The honourable gentleman then read an extract from a speech lately delivered by Mr. Banks, M.P., upon the condition of the people of Dorsetshire, contrasting it with the report of the sanitary condition of the people presented by Mr. Chadwick, and presented to the House of Commons, with a view to show that Mr. Banks's statements respecting the condition of the people of Dorsetshire were not well-founded.] He had yet to learn why these should be compelled to pay more for the bread that they put into their children's mouths, for the sake of those whose rural lot, they were told, was one of comparative bliss—(Loud cheers). Let them think of the workmen—ay, and of the workwomen of this great city—(Applause). He then referred to the condition of the over-worked milliners' apprentices and shirt-makers, who received only 10s. a dozen for making striped cotton shirts, who worked eighteen hours a day, and often sat up all night. Were these poor people to be taxed in their bread, that they might put bread into the mouths of the rural population? It was an unjust and dangerous system of legislation which enriched one class at the expense of another—which robbed the artisan of the manufacturing town, on the pretence of increasing the wages of the village labourer, thus engendering mutual jealousy and hatred among those whom God had made brothers, and intended to live peacefully and lovingly together—(Cheers). The Corn-law was the bane of agricultural, as well as of commercial prosperity. Agricultural labourers were starving—farmers were everywhere complaining of low prices, landlords were obliged to remit rents. In a word, the evil operation of the law was universal. It was not too late for Sir R. Peel to retract his steps, and let (Mr. Christie) trusted he would do so; otherwise, he would find that this great question had prepared the way for his fall sooner than he thought for. The Government might find that their power had departed from them, and that they would be compelled to retire before an agitation which they themselves had called into strength; and perhaps to retire amid execrations which were not wholly unknown to them. They would retire, leaving their country despoiled, a trade decaying which they might have revived, and manufacturers languishing. They would retire, leaving principles which they had professed, but not practiced, to be carried out by those they had lived by reviling. [The honourable gentleman resumed his seat amidst great cheering.]

MR. MOORE next addressed the meeting. He recalled to the remembrance of the meeting that when he had last addressed them he had showed the position taken by the labourers of London on the occasion of the bill of 1815, and that the law had been passed with a most indecent haste. If at that time London petitioned against the law, and Mr. Baring headed the citizens in what was called a factious opposition to the passing of the bill, was London now, because the country happened to be up, to be indifferent to the cause?—(Cheers) What was the case of London as regarded the Corn-laws? What was the case which its

citizens could bring to the bar of the House, if their petition to be heard had been answered in the affirmative? Mr. Moore here entered into a variety of statistical details, to show the extent of trade and commerce in London, and the recent diminution in both—owing to the bread-laws. London had had share of the general decline, and in particular the London shipping interest must have had a full proportion. If London were the last to fall, in a general ruin, so, likewise, it would be the last to revive. Mr. Moore here entered into several details, showing the depreciation of shipping in one port alone (Sunderland), and put it to the meeting, if the decline had been so great there, how much it must have been in the vast mercantile marine of London. He had been reading the *Farmers' Journal*, a paper which he wished the monopolists would all study—it was most virulent against the League, yet it seemed with communications declaring that the agricultural distress was frightful. One farmer declared that he had threshed out all his wheat, and yet had nothing towards his next rent; that he had no money to pay labourers, and they must become burdens upon the parish. Where, then, was the effect of the bountiful harvest? Was it to be found in the fact that the farmer had already thrashed out his grain, or was it to be discovered in the diminished importation of butter and cheese, both articles which had fallen lower in price than any other agricultural produce? Did not that last fact show that the diminished consumption was not owing to the disinclination of the people to buy, but to their inability to consume?—(Cheers) Much had been said about foreign competition—why, that competition had been forced by this very law—(Hear, hear). The speaker next proceeded to enlarge upon the distress that existed, proofs of which were to be found everywhere, and quoted the *Standard*, to show the deprecating that existed in the money-market. He referred to the petition of London, in 1815, against the Corn Bill, and expressed the opinion that that petition, or one essentially the same, ought to be adopted now. He ridiculed the arguments of those who thought our foreign trade, which he would call our home trade—was of little importance, and might be given up. He quoted the recent learned work by Dr. Vaughan on the age of great cities, showing how intimately connected was the prosperity of the owners of the soil with the flourishing condition of large towns; and, after addressing a most eloquent and impressive exhortation to the "young men of London" to aid the good cause, for the sake, not of their own prosperity, but that of their children, he proceeded to show how cities once great and prosperous in their commerce, as Lisbon and Cadiz, had fallen into decay from the evil effects of monopoly and exclusive legislation, as applied to the principles of commerce; and contended that our present system of trade was a non-Christian system, and would bring ruin upon the country and desolation upon her cities. He then exhorted the citizens of London to prepare a petition, to be as numerously signed as possible, to be in readiness to be presented to Parliament on Mr. Villiers's motion, which stood for the 27th of April. They must petition, or the Legislature would say that the people cared not about the question. They were now in a better position to petition than they had ever been. Let not party spirit or party feelings hinder any man from signing such a petition, but let them show to the world that they had thrown party spirit to the winds. He then exhorted them to aid the canvassers of the League, and to contribute to its funds. Let them not give in a nigardly spirit; if their trade was declining let them give the more, for the attainment of the object for which the League was struggling was the only means of recovering that trade. That object was the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-law, and never had there been a cause which had more won the sympathies of all classes—(Prolonged cheering).

THE CHAIRMAN then put a vote of thanks to those gentlemen who had addressed the assembly, which, having been carried *unanimously*, the meeting separated about half-past ten o'clock.

#### THE HON. CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS, M.P.

THE country at large ever does justice to the motives and the merits of public men. The ability, the zeal, the consistency, and the success of Mr. VILLIERS, as the leader of the Anti-Corn-Law movement in the House of Commons, are universally recognised. He has certainly done a great deal to advance the cause of the starving millions. He might have followed the example of the great majority of the Aristocracy—to have joined the array against the people. He preferred being the friend of humanity. He joined the popular cause as a volunteer, and very speedily was placed at its head as a leader. It was simply by doing his duty that he became thus distinguished. A man of high birth, whose sympathies might be expected to be on the other side—gifted with no ordi-

nary power of oratory, and, above all, determined that a question which he knew to be important should receive his unremitting attention and his unflinching advocacy, he has identified himself with the Anti-Corn-law movement. He is the leader in the House, as Mr. Cobden may be said to be the leader out of it. Within a short time that movement has made astonishing advances, and its success is greatly attributable to these gentlemen.

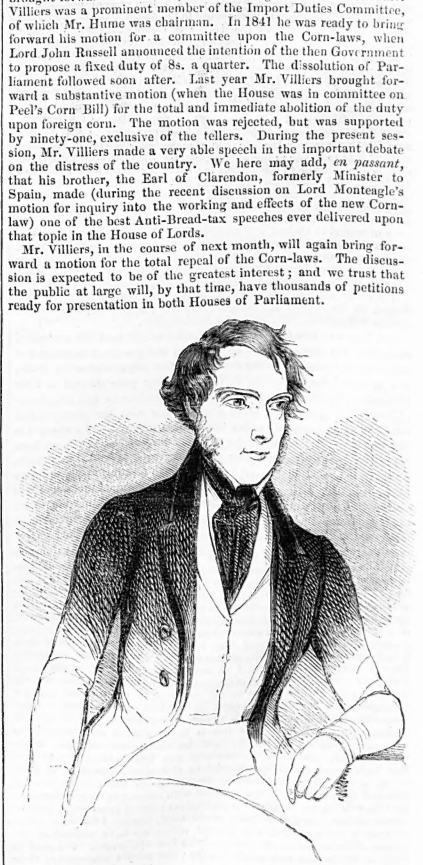
Much of its success has been derived, we are confident, from the personal character of Mr. VILLIERS. Mild and unassuming in his manners, he has conciliated the respect of even his warmest opponents in the House. He has stated his case with the earnestness which the advocate of a good cause always exhibits, but he has not awakened any thing like personal antagonism. His oratory is characterised by an ease of delivery and purity of expression more easily admired than commanded. He is fluent, without being hurried; and has the merit—which, if more general, would save much time—of not allowing his voice to be heard too frequently in the House. In reply—where the full mind is exhibited—Mr. VILLIERS has always been particularly happy. Without once quitting the main argument, he oftentimes sends a wit-shaft home to his opponent's substitute for a heart, and the quiet manner in which he thus cuts at "gentle dulness" gives additional point to the success. The staple of Mr. VILLIERS's speeches, however, is of better and more solid material. Well acquainted with the statistics of the question, his arguments are all based upon facts; and, for this reason, the true bearing of the case can always be ascertained by reference to his speeches. So full is his information, and so exact his statements, that they have rarely been questioned in an assembly the most fault-finding, as well as the most absurdly fastidious, in the world.

Mr. Villiers is about forty years of age, tall and slender in stature, and most gentlemanly in his appearance. Although one of the aristocracy, he is not one of the kid-glove and white-waist-coated gentlemen, who stroll into the House of Commons to sleep off their claret, and then give a venal vote. He is a hard-working man of business, in and out of the House. He was called to the bar in 1827. He is member for Wolverhampton, and is the colleague of Mr. Thorneycroft, the independent and well-informed Liverpool merchant, who, when candidate for the representation of his native borough, was rejected (like Mr. Ewart, subsequently) because he was a Liverpool man! In 1835, Messrs. Villiers and Thorneycroft, candidates for the representation of Wolverhampton, were elected by a large majority over Messrs. Farraday and Nicholson. They were subsequently re-elected in 1837 and 1841.

During the eight years that Mr. Villiers has been in Parliament, he has invariably given his support to liberal principles and measures. He is a partisan, but his party is the public. He did not immediately take a very prominent part in the business of the House, though few members were more regular in attendance, or more observant of the manner in which that business is transacted.

Mr. Villiers's first display of any importance was in connexion with the cause with which he is now identified. In 1838 he moved for a committee of the whole House on the Corn-laws, avowing that his own views were in favour of their total repeal. This was negatived. In 1839 he moved that the manufacturers be heard at the bar of the House, to show the injury caused by the tax upon food. This motion also was negatived. In the same year he again moved for a committee of the whole House, with a view to the total repeal of the Corn-laws, and his motion was negatived. In March, 1840, he also moved for the appointment of a committee; and, by a trick not quite creditable to those who played it, the motion was put rid of without a division. In the following May he again brought forward this motion, which was negatived. In 1840 Mr. Villiers was a prominent member of the Import Duties Committee, of which Mr. Hume was chairman. In 1841 he was ready to bring forward his motion for a committee upon the Corn-laws, when Lord John Russell announced the intention of the then Government to propose a fixed duty of 8s. a quarter. The dissolution of Parliament followed soon after. Last year Mr. Villiers brought forward a substantive motion (when the House was in committee on Peel's Corn Bill) for the total and immediate abolition of the duty upon foreign corn. The motion was rejected, but was supported by ninety-one, exclusive of the tellers. During the present session, Mr. Villiers made a very able speech in the important debate on the distress of the country. We here may add, *en passant*, that his brother, the Earl of Clarendon, formerly Minister to Spain, made (during the recent discussion on Lord Montagu's motion for inquiry into the working and effects of the new Corn-law) one of the best Anti-Bread-tax speeches ever delivered upon that topic in the House of Lords.

Mr. Villiers, in the course of next month, will again bring forward a motion for the total repeal of the Corn-laws. The discussion is expected to be of the greatest interest; and we trust that the public at large will, by that time, have thousands of petitions ready for presentation in both Houses of Parliament.



Our sketch must here conclude. Its object was briefly to put our readers in possession of a few particulars respecting an able, honest, patriotic, and popular man. No political character, in or out of Parliament, has secured more popular respect and esteem than Mr. Villiers, and he has won both—by deserving them.



## THE SCHOOL OF RAPHAEL.



EARS may elapse before the French school will produce any thing superior or even equal to the great work from which the above illustration has been taken. Horace Vernet, the celebrated French artist, painted the magnificent picture (to which he has given the above name) from which a fine mezzotint engraving, by Jazet, has just been finished. It fairly deserves to be noted as a *chef d'œuvre* of the Art. In the centre sits the Madonna-model, with her infant-child, whose beauty the pencil of Raphael has immortalized. Around the painter are his pupils. Michael Angelo, the great rival of Raphael, is represented in the act of angrily departing, casting, as he goes, a reproachful and indignant glance upon the younger artist. Pope Julius II. is among the anxious spectators in the background,—there, too, are Leonardo da Vinci and Bramante, the uncle of Raphael. There are many other figures, but these are the principal. The only portraits are those of Angelo (given with remarkable force) Raphael, Bramante, and Leonardo da Vinci.—We had nearly made a mistake; the female in the centre, we believe, represents Vernet's own daughter, the wife of Paul de la Roche, the well-known historical painter of Paris. The subject is a difficult one, but Horace Vernet has conquered all its difficulties. In design, grouping, and expression this is one of the finest compositions Modern Art has produced. Our copy of it has been made from an early proof in the possession of its English publisher, Messrs. Hering and Remington, 153, Regent Street. The print is to be issued at the same time in Paris and London. Its execution, we believe, has been under the painter's eye; and our copy may rank among the best specimens of wood-engraving ever published in a newspaper.

The subject, embodying one of the scenes in which, art-historians tell us, too frequently Michael Angelo and Raphael were actors, is one highly interesting to all the lovers of Painting. Vernet has given a most surpassing individuality to every face in his picture. A recent art-novel ("Titan") thus contrasts the appearance of the rivals who form the personages in this beautiful engraving:—"At that time Raphael was only six-and-twenty, and appeared even more youthful. Michael Angelo, then aged thirty-five, appeared as if half-a-century had roughly passed over him. Raphael possessed great advantages of person: rather small in stature, but with an air of much dignity; elegant and expensive in the fashion and material of his attire; of a clear and fresh complexion, with well-cut features, dark blue eyes, and a profusion of beautiful brown hair, falling in rich curls on his shoulders. Michael Angelo, tall and spare; with a swarthy countenance, piercing dark eyes, and black hair, cut close to his head; his aspect, proud and haughty, even to gloominess. On the almost feminine beauty of one, the sex delighted to glance admiringly, while the rugged and disfigured face of the other repelled rather than attracted."—The painter has represented the rivals exactly with the personal distinctions thus referred to. The stamp of Truth is upon their lineaments, as traced by him.

## POETIC FRAGMENT.

Oh! why should Sorrow come with Love—  
I mean that love, the true and free,  
That asketh nothing but to prove  
By time its own eternity.  
A love, I mean, that never paused  
To ponder over worldly care,  
Or asked what early motive caused,  
Or reasoned when, or how, or where?  
But living through its day of light,  
Creating all it knew of night,  
Wherein to slumber, like a rose,  
That ev'ning's tender hand doth close,  
And closing, leaves enough of day  
To light with joy its dreams away.  
O why should Love like this unfold,  
A tale away by Sorrow told!

## II.

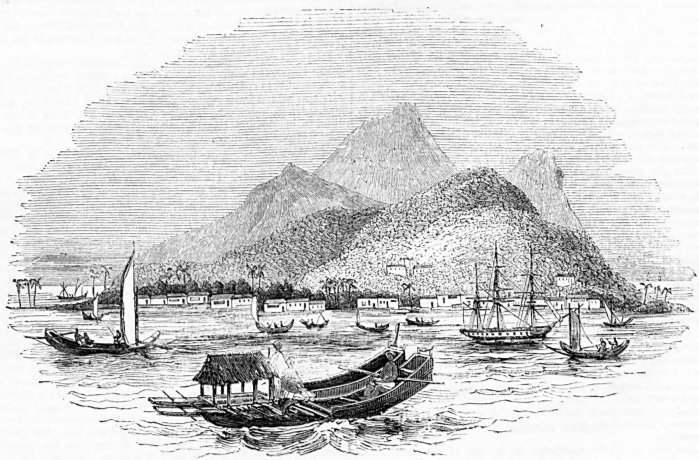
The human heart receives its dower  
Of happiness in childhood's hour:  
A happiness in all complete,  
Gone for ever when passed by—  
Leaving no impress of its feet,  
Nought to tell of a sigh!  
But when Love's tender light is felt  
Through the mind's void, like morning, melt,  
If it be true, 'tis sure to bring,  
As morning, on its new-made wing,  
Tears we call "dew," in joy's young life,  
And "Sorrow's" languor in our strife.  
Yet, why should Sorrow come with Love?  
Love, I mean, the pure and free,  
That asketh nothing but to prove  
By time its own eternity!

## OTAHEITE.



N a previous column we have announced the fact that the island of Otaheite has been placed "under the protection of France." We here subjoin a sketch of the island, and annex a few particulars respecting it and its inhabitants.

OTAHEITE, or O-Taiti, is the most considerable of the Society Islands, and is that supposed to have been visited by Quervo, in 1606, and named by him *La Sagitaria*, and by Wallis, in 1767, *George's Island*. It consists of two peninsulas, forty-four leagues in circuit, and joined by a narrow isthmus, about three miles across, lying between 149° 10' and 149° 40' west longitude from Greenwich; the N.W. division is circular, and about twenty miles in diameter. The smaller is sixteen miles from N.W. to S.E., and between ten and twelve miles in breadth; the whole island is surrounded by reefs of coral rocks. It has some excellent harbours, supposed to be the best in that part of the world. The northerly point is called Point Venus, and is the eastern extremity of Port Royal Harbour; it is situated in 17° 29' 13" south latitude, and 149° 34' 49" west longitude. The rise of the tide on the coast is very uncertain, being governed by the wind. The largest division of the island, though cultivated, is less fertile than the smaller. Ridges of hills extend in every direction towards the coast; the intermediate valleys are uncommonly fertile, yielding spontaneously almost all which is necessary to satisfy the simple wants of the inhabitants. The maritime track of country is low, narrow, flat, but very productive, abounding in rivulets and covered with various sorts of trees. The hills, though high, and in some places steep and craggy, are lined with shrubs and trees to the summit. Appearances of volcanic action are numerous, the stones exhibiting most marked appearances of vitrefaction. The climate, though situated in the tropic of Capricorn, is supposed to be one of the finest in the world. The indigenous productions are the bread-fruit (which is to the population what corn is to other people), cocoa nuts, bananas, plantains, potatoes, yams, the sugarcane, and some few others. They have no European fruits, garden stuff, pulse or grain, of any species. The principal animals, when Captain Cook visited it, were hogs and dogs, but since then various European animals have been introduced; they have no frogs, toads, serpents, or venomous or noxious reptiles of any description. The inhabitants are tall and comely, with white and regular teeth, and black hair, slightly frizzled; both men and women are remarkable for cleanliness; tattooing, as with some other savage nations, pre-



View of Otaheite.

vails; their language is soft and very musical; their dress consists of cloth and matting, but at noon both males and females appear almost naked. The number of the inhabitants is about 17,000. The gradations of rank are marked and distinctive, and regulated somewhat on the plan of the feudal system of Europe. The most marked and positive respect is paid to the sovereign, and by inferiors to those in advanced ranks. The government is despotic; the religion, until the labours of the missionaries brought about a better state of things, was Polytheism; one Supreme God was acknowledged, with a number of tributary deities—the existence of the soul in a separate state formed no part of their belief. Their houses are mere roofs erected on pillars, and used chiefly for the purposes of shelter during the night. Their manufactures are

principally a species of cloth made from the bark of trees. Their tools are of the most primitive description—an adze of stone, a chisel of bone, and a rasp of coral. Their days and nights are each divided into six parts, and the year into lunations. In long voyages they steer by the sun by day, and the stars by night; their knowledge of numbers is very limited; they count ten with the fingers of both hands, and the highest possible point of numeration they attain is 200. Distance they express by the time necessary to pass to the object or place. Their weapons are slings, lances headed with stone or a sharp fish-bone, and massive clubs. Their amusements—a species of music, dancing and wrestling. Their food consists principally of the vegetable productions of the island, and the flesh of dogs, hogs, and fowls.

## PEN-AND-INK SKETCHES OF THE PRINCIPAL LEAGUERS.

[We are indebted to a very intelligent and well-informed correspondent for the following graphic sketches of the leading members of the Anti-Corn Law League. We are sure they will be perused with interest.—Ed.]

To trace the progress of the League from the simple incidents that produced it, and through all the momentous results it has itself produced, would be an interesting task, difficult, yet exceedingly important and instructive. The task is now in process of performance, and a correct history of the rise and progress of the League will appear in this paper next week, derived from the most authentic sources, written by one well acquainted with all the League has done and is now doing. Meantime, since the Council has removed its headquarters to London, we offer to the public generally, and to Londoners in particular, an account of the men of whom the Council is composed. These are very numerous, and comprise among them many of the most opulent merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, who have qualified to be councillors by subscribing £50, or upwards, to the funds. At present we cannot bring within notice more than those who are the active workers of the League, and they are principally gentlemen from Manchester.

They are, first, **GEORGE WILSON**, the Chairman: a gentleman eminently qualified for his position, by the quickness and soundness of his decisions, and the ready tact by which he brings the other members to agree with the views of a lowly element of success in the working of the League hitherto has been its harmony. In selecting the various committees, and apportioning to each individual his duty, the Chairman has paid special regard to personal abilities and temper. Those who are the active workers of the League are composed of men who care little for displaying themselves in public, are made use of for the purpose to which nature and habits of business have adapted them. But the greatest number of the Councillors are persons fitted naturally and educationally to appear in public, or remain in private—to speak or be silent, on a low seat, or on a high—to follow the lead—to give orders themselves, or obey the orders of others, and therefore, harmony prevails, and enormous labour is accomplished without bustle or confusion. The heaviest labour of the League is that of which the world knows and hears least. Mr. Wilson is a gentleman between thirty and thirty-five years of age; is five feet seven or eight inches high, rather robust, but not corpulent, dark complexioned, with features of the Napoleon cast; in manners complacent. He is connected with a starch manufactory, but is possessed of private property, which renders him independent of business.

**HENRY ASHWORTH**, of urton, near Bolton, is a spinner and manufacturer, and one of the Society of Friends; is somewhere between forty and fifty, tall, his hair inclining to grey, clear in intellect, indefatigable in industry, an excellent master, a respected magistrate, and "take him for all in all," one of the best rich men in the country. What a pleasing contrast to his work-people of the ill-fitted, ill-dressed, ill-lodged, ill-fed, winter-starved rural population on the estates of Mr. George Banks and the Earl of Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire! In the comforts of the Ashworth family-people, and the degrading poverty of the work-people of the same district, the difference between a man who does good and says little about it, from those who talk much and do nothing.

**EDMUND ASHWORTH**, a brother to the foregoing, is also a large subscriber to the League, but he takes no hand, or at most very little, in the affairs of the Council.

**WILLIAM BESLEY** is a woollen-cloth manufacturer, living in Manchester, and connected with the West of England trade. He is apparently forty years old or upwards, rather tall, robust, fresh in complexion, and zealous in the good cause.

**JOHN BRIGHT** is a spinner and manufacturer in Rochdale—a member of the Society of Friends; thirty years of age, or thereabout; five feet seven or eight inches high, strongly and well formed, with a head remarkable for its intellectual and moral power, to which his features are a most intelligent index. Within these last three or four months, Mr. Bright has gone through an incredible amount of fatigue, not only from place to place, day after day, to attend public meetings. One of the best positions he has occupied in the Corn-law discussions, is that of respecting machinery and wages. When he is in London, the Londoners would do well to mark on him the speaker on the subject of the Corn-law, but he will not speak on the subject of the Corn-law, the idea that bugsbears that most alarm the work-people of London, is the idea that wages would fall if the price of bread fell. I never heard this fallacy so ably and clearly controverted as by JOHN BRIGHT. But he must be called on to speak to this point; for he is so fastidious about his speeches, that he will not speak on any subject but that which he has chosen for himself. Let the London auditors, when they see JOHN BRIGHT at a public meeting, call to him to speak on this subject, and I promise their prejudices will be combated, errors overturned, and the mystery of over-production and under-consumption, opened up in a manly, truthful, and instructive manner. I have been told that the Honourable FOX MAULE, M.P., on hearing Mr. BRIGHT, at Stirling, during the late visit of the deputation of the League to Scotland, declared to another member of Parliament to sit beside him, that he never heard a speech to equal that of JOHN BRIGHT for eloquence and power of argument in any direction without hesitating.

**JOHN BROOKS** is a calico-printer, manufacturer, merchant, and alderman of Manchester. If, in some latitudes of the globe, there is perpetual summer, so on the faces of some men there is perpetual good humour, and such a face is that of JOHN BROOKS. He is the most zealous member of the League, and devotes—most judiciously and unsparingly to the cause of free trade, to the reduction of the duties on sugar, as well as to the abolition of those on corn.

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well-known to the world as a philanthropist; and on all public occasions has lent the influence of his name and character in support of the principles of the League. The constant presence of such men at the Council Board is a sure guarantee to the public that whatever may be the accidents of party, neither the weakness of timid friends, nor the rashness and inconsistency of their opposers, shall prevent the League from doing justice and sound policy the men who have proclaimed their hostility to every compromise, and sworn fealty to the principle of total and immediate Repeal.

**CHARLES JAMES STANLEY WALKER** is another prominent member of the League, remarkable in private life for the amenity of his manners and general benevolence of heart; distinguished in public for his consistent adherence to popular principles; and as a magistrate and country gentleman, most assiduous and constant in his attention to the duties of the bench and all questions of local interest or importance. All his property is in Lancashire, and his interest is noted for the zeal with which he seeks to promote improvements in the cultivation of the soil. He is a thorough Free Trader, and neglects no opportunity of declaring with clearness and force his opinions. He has been from the first a steady adherent of the League, and a ready co-operator at the Council board in its deliberations.

**JOHN CHETTERHAM**, of Ashton-under-Lyne, is a very extensive spinner, of great general attainments—a county magistrate. He has devoted himself most earnestly to the promotion of education amongst the working classes, and is first in the list in every good work.

**JOHN DIXON**, a magistrate, and for several years Mayor of Carlisle, one of the largest, if not the largest manufacturing in the North of England; employed nearly 5,000 hands.

**ROMANEY CALLENDER**, calico printer and manufacturer, Alder-

man, Manchester, is an extensive spinner, and a very useful and benevolent institution, whether for religious or social purposes. One of the steadiest supporters of the League, and a most munificent contributor to almost every religious society, without reference to sect or party.

**WILLIAM BICKHAM** is a calico-printer, extensively connected with business. He is one of the hard-working members of the Council of the League, who, while attending, as a business man should, to his own affairs, yet devotes much attention to the public advancement of the great question of free trade. He has been the chief director in the department of printing and distributing tracts. As a scholar and gentleman, Mr. Bickham commands the esteem of all who come in contact with him. He is apparently thirty-five or forty years of age, and five feet ten or eleven inches high.

**GEORGE BENTLEY**, a magistrate of Lancashire, and lately borough-reeve of Salford; is an extensive spinner, and devoted member of the League; constant in his attendance at the Council-room, and a liberal subscriber to the funds.

**SIR THOMAS POTTER** is the principal partner in one of the oldest and most extensive mercantile establishments in Manchester. For these last thirty years he has been one of the most active political reformers of Lancashire; and for public purposes has expended more money and made more personal sacrifices than perhaps any other public man in the kingdom. Originally bred up a country squire (the son of a Yorkshire farmer), he has been distinguished by his talents and his energy for great wealth and influence. He was elected first mayor of Manchester, and retained in the office a second year; is still a magistrate.

**THOMAS HAZLEY, junr.**, is a cotton-spinner in Salford—extensively connected with business, and is well acquainted with all the details of commercial and political economy. He is an able public speaker, and has rendered great service to other good causes than that of the League, but to that especially. He is a tall, fine-looking man, about forty years of age.

**WILLIAM EVANS**, a dyestuff, of Manchester, is a man in the prime of life, using all his intelligence and talent, and all the time he can spare from business, to the service of the League.

**ROBERT HYDE GREG** is a spinner and manufacturer, also a farmer and landowner: he is five feet nine or ten inches high, rather thin in figure and face, pleasant countenance, hair inclining slightly to grey, and is apparently about fifty years of age. Mr. GREG is reputed to be very wealthy, but has of late years, like many other manufacturers, been keeping his factories going at a loss, only because it would have been a greater loss to have stopped entirely, for by standing still, machinery would have become rusty, and the factories would have been idle. He has done great service to English agriculture, by the publication of several letters and pamphlets descriptive of farming in the Lothians of Scotland. His complete practical knowledge, his intellectual strength, and his high position in society, have rendered him powerful on this subject; and his remarks have been listened to with much interest. He is mentioned usually as a brother of this gentleman, Mr. RATHBONE GREG, wrote one of the prize essays of the League, unquestionably the ablest of the three to which prizes were awarded, shewing the evils that had resulted from the Corn-laws to agricultural labourers and tenant farmers. Mr. GREG is a man of a fine, open, and although looking considerably younger; is five feet ten inches high, rather thin in face and figure, with a head remarkable for its intellectual and moral power. His hair is dark, his face generally pale, and his whole conduct is singularly remarkable for the want of a quality which I am told is in him, and which he devotes—namely, to the cause of free trade, to the reduction of the duties on sugar, as well as to the abolition of those on corn.

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**BENJAMIN PEARSON** is a member of the Society of Friends, is one of the many stern advocates of Repeal, who have taken up this question from a strong conviction, not only of its economical and social importance, but much more from a deeply-rooted sense of religious obligation. He is

well-known to the world as a philanthropist; and on all public occasions has lent the influence of his name and character in support of the principles of the League. The constant presence of such men at the Council Board is a sure guarantee to the public that whatever may be the accidents of party, neither the weakness of timid friends, nor the rashness and inconsistency of their opposers, shall prevent the League from doing justice and sound policy the men who have proclaimed their hostility to every compromise, and sworn fealty to the principle of total and immediate Repeal.

**CHARLES JAMES STANLEY WALKER** is another prominent member of the League, remarkable in private life for the amenity of his manners and general benevolence of heart; distinguished in public for his consistent adherence to popular principles; and as a magistrate and country gentleman, most assiduous and constant in his attention to the duties of the bench and all questions of local interest or importance. All his property is in Lancashire, and his interest is noted for the zeal with which he seeks to promote improvements in the cultivation of the soil. He is a thorough Free Trader, and neglects no opportunity of declaring with clearness and force his opinions. He has been from the first a steady adherent of the League, and a ready co-operator at the Council board in its deliberations.

**JOHN CHETTERHAM**, of Ashton-under-Lyne, is a very extensive spinner, of great general attainments—a county magistrate. He has devoted himself most earnestly to the promotion of education amongst the working classes, and is first in the list in every good work.

**JOHN DIXON**, a magistrate, and for several years Mayor of Carlisle, one of the largest, if not the largest manufacturing in the North of England; employed nearly 5,000 hands.

**ROMANEY CALLENDER**, calico printer and manufacturer, Alder-

man, Manchester, is an extensive spinner, and a very useful and benevolent institution, whether for religious or social purposes. One of the steadiest supporters of the League, and a most munificent contributor to almost every religious society, without reference to sect or party.

**WILLIAM BICKHAM** is a calico-printer, extensively connected with business. He is one of the hard-working members of the Council of the League, who, while attending, as a business man should, to his own affairs, yet devotes much attention to the public advancement of the great question of free trade. He has been the chief director in the department of printing and distributing tracts. As a scholar and gentleman, Mr. Bickham commands the esteem of all who come in contact with him. He is apparently thirty-five or forty years of age, and five feet ten or eleven inches high.

**GEORGE BENTLEY**, a magistrate of Lancashire, and lately borough-reeve of Salford; is an extensive spinner, and devoted member of the League; constant in his attendance at the Council-room, and a liberal subscriber to the funds.

**SIR THOMAS POTTER** is the principal partner in one of the oldest and most extensive mercantile establishments in Manchester. For these last thirty years he has been one of the most active political reformers of Lancashire; and for public purposes has expended more money and made more personal sacrifices than perhaps any other public man in the kingdom. Originally bred up a country squire (the son of a Yorkshire farmer), he has been distinguished by his talents and his energy for great wealth and influence. He was elected first mayor of Manchester, and retained in the office a second year; is still a magistrate.

and shouts of derision were assailing the old man, and he was in danger of being roughly handled, when the Mayor of Bolton, who sat in the same box with Mr. Paulton, said to the latter, "Go, pray get on the stage, Paulton, and get the poor man away." Mr. Paulton acted upon the suggestion. Those of the audience who were opposed to any Anti-Corn-law movement, shouted their allusion to the failure of the lecturer. Hearing which, Mr. Paulton said, in a moment of excitement, that if they chose to come on a certain day, which he named, he would open the theatre at his own expense, and himself convince them that there was knowledge and ability enough in Bolton to give an Anti-Corn-law lecture; that if they would permit, he would engage a man as himself to address them on so grave a subject. The audience responded with cheers. The day of the lecture came; the theatre was crowded; the lecture was repeated; the newspapers reported it; a sensation was created, and a movement was begun, which resulted in the formation of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and since that time Mr. Paulton has visited and held Anti-Monopoly meetings in every town having more than two or three thousand inhabitants, from Penzance to Inverness.

**RICHARD PRESTON** is a letter-press printer and part proprietor and editor of the *Manchester Times*. He is the son of an Ayrshire farmer; is now apparently about fifty years of age; has been for many years a practical, a persevering, and in some parts of his career, a persecuted advocate of liberal politics. He has, since the formation of the League, made the deal to the good of the cause, and has been the means of showing that of all people the Corn-law has injured them most, and of all people they have, or should have, a deep interest in its repeal. Mr. Preston is a clear, unaffected speaker—full of anecdote and illustration. He is tall—perhaps six feet or thereabout; is a fine intelligent countryman, and a questioner, but especially a good humoured; and is a well-known among his friends (and they are many) by the name of "Archy."

**WILLIAM RAWSON** is treasurer of the League. He was formerly a stocking manufacturer, but has retired in favour of his son. He is still, however, extensively connected with the trade, and is a proprietor and director. Though retired from business, he is still in the full vigour of life; and what with untiring energy and extensive knowledge, he is one of those who, with little show, do a great deal of work. He is full of facts on all branches of the manufacturing and commercial side of the Corn-law question, and especially respects the stocking manufacturing. There having been no improvements in the stocking frame for several generations, the progress of machinery cannot be urged as a cause of over-production in stockings. This becomes a curious subject of inquiry; and of all men living, Mr. Rawson is the one who can best illustrate it, and show the necessity of the decay of the stocking trade has with the stringency of the Corn-laws.

**HENRY RAWSON** is the son of the foregoing; is a tall, gentle, intelligent, and, for the League, indefatigably industrious young man. He carries on business as a merchant in the City of London; attends at the warehouse during the day, and at night visits the League rooms, where he is always a member of one or more committees. He is not a public speaker, but he is a hard worker for the cause in matters of detail.

**BENJAMIN SMITH** is a retired merchant; is, or lately was, Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It was in conjunction with this gentleman that Mr. Paulton acted previous to the formation of the League; and it is this gentleman that may be called the parent of the present movement. He is at present visiting, with his wife, the celebrated Fressnitz of cold water falls in Austria.

**SIDNEY SMITH** is at present acting as secretary to the League in London, jointly with Mr. Brindle. Perhaps no individual connected with the Anti-Corn-Law cause has delivered more public addresses, if so many, in the same space of time, as Sidney Smith. He is apparently some forty years of age, or thereabout; is five feet six or seven inches high, rather stout, fresh in complexion, fair haired, large headed, well educated, and ever zealously and untiringly employed in all that he takes in hand.

**HAMER STANFIELD** is a woollen merchant of Leeds. He is rich, which, together with his general benevolence, and, in the Anti-Corn-Law cause, his great zeal, makes him a most valuable member of the Council. He has recently been in correspondence with Lord Brougham on a matter which calls in question the correctness of three men's names, namely, whether John Bright, or John Brigg, or John Brigg, or whether his lordship is himself correct when he denies what John Bright recollects; or, lastly, whether Hamer Stanfield is more correct in stating that the printing department of the business has the best authority for saying that Mr. Stanfield's innate good nature, and perhaps his desire to secure for the League the great talents of Lord Brougham, at all events his wish not to offend his lordship, led him to stretch his own private opinion and recollection of a disputed circumstance as far as he could to flatter his lordship in Austria. Stanfield is not a man who would knowingly step beyond the truth; but in this case he has erred, and he is conscious of the error, from excess of caution and kindness.

**THOMAS THOMASSON** is a cotton-spinner, carrying on a large business at High Bank, Bolton, is about thirty-four years of age. An excellent Leaguer, industrious and able, and always ready with a helping hand for a good cause.

**THOMAS WOOLLEY** is a cotton-spinner and manufacturer. There is not one of the members who has devoted time and money and talent more heartily and usefully to the League, and its great cause, than has Mr. Woolley. He is a gentleman apparently under forty years of age, rather tall; somewhat slender; gentle and unassuming in his manners; remarkable for his ready talent and industry in carrying out the details of the League. He is a member of the printing department of the business has been principally under his supervision.

Such are the men who form the executive part of the Council of the National Anti-Corn-Law League. All of them are persons of some standing in society; most of them are manufacturers and merchants whose fortunes are at stake; while not one of them can boast of division in the country without seeing or apprehending destruction to his own interests.

Moreover, it is a notable fact, that almost every one of those men are remarkable, phenologically speaking, as to the moral and practically, for their benevolence. And, again, there is not one of them who, for private reputation any fault can be charged, almost all of them, too, are remarkable for their abstemiousness and temperate habits. And had we included all the members of the League, from all parts of the country, qualified to sit at the council-table by reason of their descriptions and eminent services, we should have had an array of wealth, and talent, and virtue, and moral influence before us, far surpassing anything that ever before existed as a combination in the world, in any age or country. These we shall, in the course of a few weeks collect together, and sketch and arrange; meantime, it only remains to say, that the reader has here before him a correct representation of the leading men of the National Anti-Corn-Law League.

— On Wednesday last we were invited to inspect at Mr. Bead's Photographic establishment, 5, Cavendish-square, a series of specimens exhibiting the improved mode of colouring the Photographic Portraits. The specimens examined by us were truly beautiful, very true in colour, from the most recent of the rainbow to the sombre grey of twilight, were most beautifully brought out; the one which struck us as being most remarkable, was a small full-length of a gentleman in a Scotch dress; the drawing and rich colouring of the plaid were most perfect. Miniature painters have hitherto regarded the cold contempt of portraits of nature, from the absence of any colour, as a defect; however, that this important step is obtained, the miniature painter's occupation, like Othello's, is gone. Messrs. Johnson and Woolcott, of America, by whom the Daguerreotype invention was first made applicable to portraits, have also made some valuable discoveries in the use of new combinations of chemical ingredients, by which the time of sitting under a bright light is little more than momentary, without in the least detracting from the beauty of the production. By the use of this combination the Photographic artist need not to depend so entirely upon his judgment for the effect of light and shade. Those who are interested in this beautiful art—and who are not—will do well to pay an early visit to Mr. Bead's establishment.

Mr. Burgess, late Commissioner of Police, in Birmingham, has been appointed by Sir Eardly Wilnot, the Governor of Van Dieman's Land, to an official situation in that colony.



## THE COURT.

On Saturday, the Queen, Prince Albert, their children, and a small suite went to Clarendon, and returned to town on Thursday.

**THE LEAVES.**—The *Gazette* of Tuesday gives notice that Prince Albert will, by the desire of Her Majesty, hold Leaves, at St. James's Palace, on her behalf, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., and on Wednesday, the 30th of April next, both days at 2 o'clock, and that presentations to His Royal Highness at these Leaves shall be considered equivalent to presentations to the Queen.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major Stephens, presided on Tuesday at the dinner of the Highland Society, at the Freemason's Tavern.

Prince Adalbert of Prussia is at Mirav's, and is attended by the Count d'Arlo and Count de Bismarck. Accompanied by Chevalier Bunsen, he proceeded on a visit to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, to Clarendon, on Monday, and returned in the evening to town.

Prince Albert on Saturday last sent to Alderman Thomas Johnson, as a donation to Christ's Hospital, the sum of £500.

Sir Robert Peel has a parliamentary dinner this day at Whitehall-gardens.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Stafford by the Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire.

A TONY LANDLORD!—The Earl de Grey has at the last rent-day raised the rents of all his tenants in the neighbourhood of Boroughbridge, Ripon, twenty per cent. or upwards. *Leeds Mercury.*

**FRANCIS ARCADE.**—The lawn in front of Dulwich College is exceedingly well kept, and in order to preserve it, the public are requested to keep on the gravel walk, and there is a custom among the boys of the college to fine any one they can detect transgressing this rule. Prince Albert and one of his equerries lately visited the college, and dismounting at the chief entrance, walked on the forbidden lawn up to the college, which being seen by one or two of the boys, they forthwith went to the equerry, and told him he had incurred a fine of 60l., which he readily paid. "I saw 't'other chap a doing the same," said one of the lads, and going up to the Prince, told him he wanted 60l. of him also, which, pulling out his purse, "t'other chap" laughingly paid. The confusion of the youth, on being told that it was the husband of our Queen that he thus accosted, may be imagined, not described.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

**Hommage aux Dames!**—Precedence to the fair forms and dainty features whose bright eyes rain beauty over the gorgeous opera! Hail to the slender belle, who, balancing her Grecian countenance on the divided rig of that lilied hand, bushes her soft into silence, whilst the rich tones of melody float through that abyss of space which separates the stage from the auditorium—who rejoicing in the *empressment* of her first scene, scatters lustre around her, which even the glittering chandelier above cannot surpass or dispel. It is to the recurrence of attractions like these the opera owes its supremacy in the world of taste and fashion. This is the spot where beauty most does congregate. What is Conté to the charms of a bewitching companion, or Dumilatre to the delights of a few hours of soft converse?—a feather in the balance, a note in the sunbeam. It is the audience, we again repeat, who first established, and who now maintain the reputation of the opera, and the company are as dust in the comparison. We have been led into this train of thought by the observance on Tuesday night of the utter disregard and nonchalance which attended the performance. The opera passed off heavily, and seemed to lack vigour, whilst the ballet alone roused the spectators from their lethargy, and annihilated the general *l'été-tété* which had sprung up in the interior. The Terpsichorean evolutions, indeed, of Dumilatre should rouse even the monks of old to resume their wonted fervor after the exemplification of the potent *chanson* in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable." Her neatness of foot (Dumilatre's, not La Diable's), and grace of gesture, must awaken in any breast but one of adamant some spark of enthusiasm—and Elssler is in every respect a companion who is most worthy of her. If, as Moore says, and we believe most implicitly,

"The heart that is nearest alive to the flowers  
Is always the first to be plucked by the thorn."

there is a sad fate in store for these two; we should as soon expect to see the sun without a speck as the face of either Dumilatre or Elssler without a smile. Their feelings seem as poignant as their pantomime.

## DRURY LANE.

There has been nothing here to challenge criticism since our last. The resources of the theatre have been concentrated in the production of Pacini's opera of "Sappho," to which Mrs. Alfred Show and Clara Novello will lend their aid. The latter, if the old adage be correct touching the value of experience, should be the finest English singer we have had for many years.

## COVENT GARDEN.

"Oberon" drags tediously on, and to *enliven* the entertainment, the management have revived Bickerstaff's stupid old comedy of the "Hypocrite," which only Liston's *Maumery* and George the Fourth's patronage ever rendered endurable. Surely the cobwebbed study of the manager could ferret from the dusty shelves some more attractive production than this to gratify his half-price audiences! Bad as the German company might be, anything would be better than a continuance of the present system.

## PRINCESS'S.

The old Latin precepts which teach us not to speak ill of the dead, had almost prevented our taking any notice this week of a farce called "Duprez," produced here on Wednesday night, and which we certainly thought had died on the same evening. Seeing it, however, resuscitated in the bills of the day following, we earnestly recommend the following epitaph to the notice of the proprietors:—"Here repose the remains of a farce, *à la* two nights, which, deficient in reason, had not the assumption to pretend to wit; it was borne to its resting-place by the performers, and as its own existence depended merely on casting a slur on the character of another, it is quietly interred without the regret of any for itself.—*Sit sibi terra levis!*"—If "Puritan" deserves eulogium instead of censure, the opera is too heavy to attract general audiences. It is only the *Suoni la Tromba* that will bear an encore without a feeling of lassitude, and that has been sadly overrated. The "Puritan" is the worst opera Bellini ever composed.

## MINOR THEATRES.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—The engagement of the French company is rapidly drawing to a close. Plessy has appeared in some more of her favourite characters, and the house has been most fully and fashionably attended. So far, all is well; but though we do not desire to see the French actors supported less, we would that our own performers were supported better. Surely, whilst *La Fausse Agnès* and *Estelle* find auditors to listen to the innuendoes of fifth-rate rhodopean farceurs and vaudevillians, the production of a native Shakespeare might be entitled to a greater share of patronage from the higher classes than that which he has received. Weighed in the scale of sound morality and common sense, the French stage will not, generally speaking, bear comparison with the English.

**SURREY.**—A new aspirant to histrionic honour made his bow to a Surrey audience on Monday night in the arduous character of *Richard the Third*. We have every inclination to give encouragement to a debutant rather than censure him for faults it might

be beyond his power to control, but—the truth must out—Mr. Byrne has neither been fitted by nature, nor adapted by art, to the profession which he has chosen. His gait is awkward, his voice harsh and disagreeable, his delivery bad, and his attitudes preposterous. A number of these deficiencies doubtless arose from, or were made more apparent, by the inappropriate selection of the part itself; but still we must record our opinion that this gentleman will never occupy a prominent position on the London stage, in any character. In the quiet portions of *Richard*, his acting was less repulsive; but this is the highest praise we can award. W. Smith returned to his old part in "The Wet Nurse," and played it admirably. A ballet founded on the favourite melodrama of the "Dog of Montargis," concluded the entertainments, in which Mr. Harvey, as *Elvii*, the dumb boy, rendered himself conspicuous by the expressive pantomime and graceful dancing, with which he interpolated the character. A new farce, by the author of the "Artful Dodge" is underlined for production.

**ADDELPHI.**—A singular philosophical experiment was tried at this theatre on Monday evening last, which deserves to be recorded, not so much for its novelty, as for the success by which it was attended. The problem to be solved was the desirable requisition of learning how much nonsense a dramatist could write with impunity, and how much patience an Adelphi audience possessed; and the result was the algebraical answer of "an unknown quantity." "The Love-Gift, or the Trials of Poverty," which is the title of the production brought forward on the evening in question, is a mere farrago of unmeaning twaddle and senseless situation. It is mostly supported by Mrs. Yates, Paul Bedford, and Wright; but the shoulders of Atlas himself would have flinched under a similar load of absurdity. The incidents are devoid of the slightest interest, and the characters equally void of truth and originality, whilst the dialogue is of that description which *Dogberry* describes as being "most tolerable and not to be endured." And yet we are bound to add, as veracious critics, this met with the almost unanimous applause of a judicious and discriminating audience. *O tempora!*—but the quotation is somewhat musty. **OLYMPIA.**—"The Ourang-Outang," a drama evidently written for the sole purpose of exhibiting the dwarf, Signor Hervio Nano, to the greatest advantage as the *Ourang*, is the only novelty of the week. That it answers the purpose for which it was designed is perhaps all the author sought or the audience care for. The Simian world may certainly welcome Hervio Nano as one of themselves, for a more felicitous delineation of the chief of the monkey tribe we have not seen since the days of *Mauvriat*. The houses have been this week very good; and, altogether, the Olympic may be considered one of the most prosperous theatres in London.

## GOSSIP OF THE GREEN ROOM.

The Easter Spectacle at Drury Lane is said to be founded on one of the Arabian Nights' Tales, that inexhaustible mine for the delving of the dramatist. Some novel effects will be introduced into the scenery.

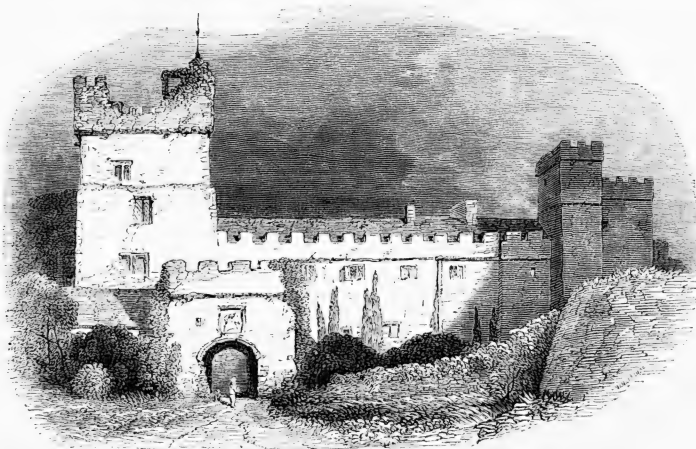
The German company resume their campaign at Covent Garden on Easter Monday. Herr Staudigl will be the principal star ascendant in the theatrical horizon of that time.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

## AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY FOR FARMERS.—No. III.

**HYDROGEN.**—This, like oxygen, is a gaseous body, and enters very largely into the composition of water, plants, and a variety of substances necessary to the healthy existence of both animal and vegetable life. This gas is only obtained by the decomposition of water, which can be effected in a variety of ways. If a piece of potassium or sodium (metals) be placed in a vessel of water, a combination takes place between the metal and the oxygen of the water, forming either potash or soda; and at the same time a gaseous body is developed, which, when united with oxygen, forms water. The gas given off is termed hydrogen. In order to obtain a sufficient quantity of this gas for experiment, we may make use of the metal zinc, a combination takes place between the metal and the oxygen of the water, forming either potash or soda; and at the same time a gaseous body is developed, which, when united with oxygen, forms water. The gas given off is termed hydrogen. 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## THE CASTLES OF ENGLAND.—NO. III.



NAWORTH CASTLE.

THIS noble old baronial residence is situated in the parish of Brampton, Eskdale ward, in the county of Cumberland. It was anciently the head of the barony of Gilsland, the lords of which were much famed in Border history. The castle stands in a fine and extensive park, sheltered by a grove of old oaks. It overlooks the river Irthing, which bounds it upon the north. It is a castellated structure of a quadrangular form; its southern front formerly was protected by an outer wall, flanked by two lofty towers and moated. On the other sides is an almost inaccessible ravine, the bare rock standing out broadly to view, unless where a wild and rugged bush has thrust its roots into the fissures which its surface in parts present. Naworth is perhaps the noblest specimen we have left of the architecture of that day when the Baron was virtually the prince of the district which his domicile overlooked, either caring for his vassals with the kind attentions of a patriarchal ruler, or oppressing them with the rule and iron hand of a military despotism.

The earliest mention we have in history of this castle occurs in the reign of Edward III., when Mauleph Dacre, having married the heiress of the Moultons, is licensed to castellate his mansion. It continued in possession of the Dacre family until the year 1569, when Lord George Dacre, a minor, was accidentally killed, leaving three sisters, among whom the estates were divided as coparceners. To the youngest, on partition, fell the subject of our notice for her share of the inheritance. The Duke of Norfolk was appointed guardian to the sisters, whose third son married Elizabeth, the possessor of Newark. Lord William Howard, on his marriage, was appointed Lord Warden of the western marshes. He repaired and fortified the castle, and garrisoned it with one hundred and fifty soldiers. During the years he held office, Lord William was the terror of the borders: no sooner was the offence committed than the vigilance of the warden was awakened, and the wrong door punished. Under his rule the western marshes became as peaceable as the more favoured districts. Belted Willie, as he was called, from wearing a studded belt over his armour, was no carping knight—he had the mind to dare, and the will to execute. Numberless were the border skirmishes fought by him, and it is said,

beside those who fell in action, more than sixty of the marauders were hanged at Naworth and elsewhere. His lordship was a man of a stern and gloomy character, and the severity with which he executed his office caused his name in the country over which he ruled to be handed down as a merciless tyrant.

In 1607, the castle is mentioned as being under repair. Some of the alterations of the modern day have not been made either in correct taste or good keeping, as for instance, the substitution of an angular sloping slated roof for the flat leaden one which formerly afforded the warden an admirable means of outlook.

On some of the olden parts of the building and archways are sculptured the arms of the old lords of the towers, whilst on never portions from the crest of the Howards. On the eastern side is the great hall, 78 feet long and of proportionate width; it is approached by a broad flight of steps, and contains several portraits of the Kings of Scotland; on the ceiling and south end are one hundred and twenty-nine compartments in panellings, on which are coarsely painted the Sovereigns of England, and their collaterals, down to the union of the houses of York and Lancaster. At the north end of the hall are effigies of three knights "clad in complete steel," and also three figures supposed to represent serfs. There are many parcels of armour and relics in various parts of the castle, to an antiquary or historian highly interesting, as they picture the manners of the bygone day. It has also a library enriched with the sombre learning of the middle ages. The ceiling and walls of the oratory are richly carved, and contain some scriptural paintings tolerably executed. The dungeons of the castle still remain, in the massive walls of which are still to be seen the fragments of iron rings, inserted for the purpose of security or torture—the frog and the newt now occupy these dreary vaults, and the snail and the worm noiselessly crawl where, perhaps, many have writhed in the agony of a cruel death. Part of the castle is repaired and fitted for the purposes of a modern residence.

Naworth forms an attractive object to the frequenters of the Gilsland spa. Beside its interesting memorial of the past, its neighbourhood abounds in beautiful walks. It has both the bustle of the eighteenth century's promenade, and the sheltered walk for those who wish no eyes but heaven's to overlook their solitary wanderings.

## THE EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

Yesterday fortnight a slight shock of earthquake was experienced through a considerable part of the north-eastward of Manchester. We have now to mention that another, and a more violent shock, or rather shocks, for in most instances two were felt, occurred a few minutes before one o'clock on the morning of Friday last, and that in Liverpool, Manchester, Lancaster, St. Helens, Preston, and, in short, in almost the whole of Lancashire and Cheshire, either one or both was generally experienced; they followed each other in such rapid succession, that to many they appeared to be simultaneous. In Liverpool, and the neighbourhood, they were very distinct, an interval of from ten to fifteen seconds having elapsed between each. This convulsion of nature was preceded by a rise in the temperature, and a dimness of the moon; and the effects in all cases appear to have been similar in many respects—namely, an agitation of the floors, windows, and furniture of houses, and a lifting up of the beds. Subjoined are the particulars of the visitation in Liverpool. They will be found, on a comparison of all the accounts, to be the most generally accurate, and a fair representation of the general effect. The narrative of Mr. Whitty, the head constable of Liverpool, we subjoin from a local paper.—"He was in the parlour of his house taking a cup of coffee, when, exactly at five minutes to one o'clock, by the police time, he suddenly heard and felt a violent agitation of the windows of the whole house, and of the floor in the room in which he was sitting. In less than a minute afterwards, another shock followed, infinitely more violent than the first; the house here shook from top to bottom, and a violent rumbling noise was heard under the house, just as if a dozen railway trains had been running through a tunnel. The shock and the noise were so loud and violent as to awaken all the family, who had retired, and, as if by consent, they assembled on the stairs in a state of great alarm. Having quieted them, Mr. Whitty went into the street, and the policeman on duty at George's Dock bridge, told him that he was leaning against one of the pillars there, when suddenly he thought he heard a carriage run rapidly across the bridge, and the ground rumbling and shaking all around him. This officer perceived two shocks. The policeman on duty at the north end of Canning Dock was next questioned by Mr. Whitty, and he stated that he first heard some casks, which were lying on the quay, move as if they were alive; they tumbled and shook, he added, as if some men were concealed in them. After this the house was examined, and it was found that the windows on the second floor (French) had been forced open by the shock, and some furniture had received a trifling displacement, but no damage was done, and the alarm soon subsided. Mr. Whitty added that the shock appeared to him to proceed from east to west, and that nothing could be more distinctly perceptible. The first shock lasted from three to five seconds, the second from seven to ten seconds; and at first it appeared as if the tower of a church, at some distance, had fallen down at once. Not the least remarkable circumstance was the agitation of the horses in the stables throughout the town, particularly in the south division. No damage has been done to the buildings in any part of the town."

The earthquake was felt in the Isle of Man at the same time. The following letter, dated Douglas, March 18, describes the shock:—"A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this town and in its vicinity yesterday morning, about one o'clock, A.M. The shock lasted a few seconds, and in some cases produced considerable alarm to the inhabitants, who were awake by the oscillation felt in their houses. The shock was preceded by a rumbling noise, and followed by a sensible vibration from east to west. At the time of the shock the wind became instantly calm, but a considerable motion was observed in the sea after it had subsided, and the waves dashed violently against the adjacent shore. After the lapse of a few minutes, the wind again rose to a stiff breeze. From all we can hear, the earthquake appears to have been felt throughout the island, and particularly at Castletown, where the inhabitants of the College were fearfully alarmed by the shaking of the buildings. We are happy to say that no worse results happened than alarm to the timid, and general surprise to those who were disturbed in their midnight slumbers by its occurrence." The earthquake does not seem to have been felt in Scotland.

CHELLENHAM.—Mr. J. A. Gardiner has given Lord Sherborne the sum of £39,000 for the manor of Cheltenham. The purchase includes, in addition to the heriots on the copyholds of the manor, and the tolls of the markets and fairs, the market-house and arcade, as well as the interest possessed by Lord Sherborne in Trinity Church, together with some other properties pertaining to his Cheltenham estate. The manor of Cheltenham had been in possession of the Sherborne family for 225 years—John Dutton, an ancestor of the present lord, having purchased it of Charles, Prince of Wales, in 1618, for the sum of £1,200.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Monday the election for Secretary to this institution took place. At the close of the poll the numbers stood thus:—For Major Adair, 186; John Bernie, Esq., 153; James Blair, Esq., 130; David Aitken, Esq., 106. Major Adair is therefore elected.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## BALLAD.

BY MRS. C. BARON WILSON.

I.  
The home-sick wanderer has returned,  
He rests upon the bed  
Where, in the days of youth and hope,  
He posed his slumbering head;  
He presses now the pillow where  
He dreamed his earliest dreams;  
And, once again, a gleesome boy  
Unto himself he seems!

II.  
And old familiar household things,  
As he gazes fondly round,  
Awaken many a time-dried tear,  
By memory's touch unbound;  
There hangs the portrait on the wall,  
There stands the elbow-chair,  
Where sat his mother, when he leaped  
At her knee his evening prayer.

III.  
Himself alone has known a change  
Since life's career began;  
He left that home a careless youth,  
Came back a care-worn man;  
The bloom of hope with youth has flown,  
Like tints from off the rose,  
That pales beneath the storm and shower,  
Nor second blossom knows!

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

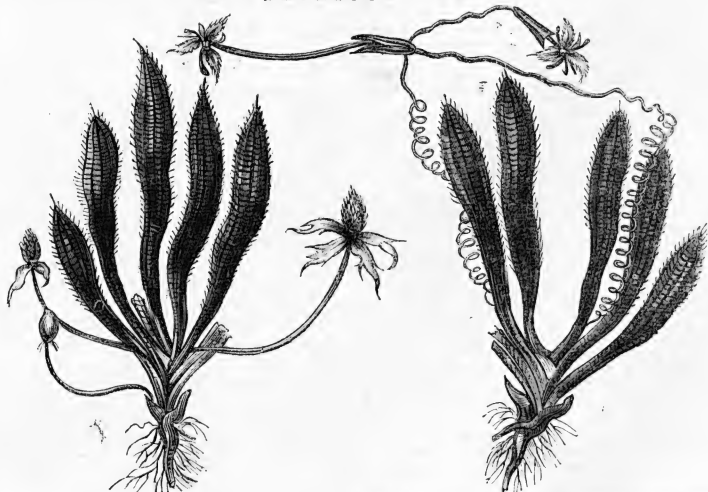
## TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY.

CHESTER CITY.	
11 to 1 on the field	12 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn
12 to 1 agst Marshal Sout	13 to 1 agst Corsair
PREBY.	
7 to 1 on the field	33 to 1 agst Cotherstone
15 to 1 agst Macnebens	40 to 1 agst Progress
17 to 1 agst Murat	40 to 1 agst Napier
25 to 1 agst Wineour	

The others as before. Betting very flat.

CAPTAIN HARVEY GARNETT PHIPPS TUCKERT.—On Monday, this gentleman, whose name has been before the public in connexion with that of Lord Cardigan, passed his final examination in the Court of Bankruptcy. His debts and liabilities (contracted in a very short time) are upwards of £3,000, and no assets whatever have yet been realised for the benefit of the creditors. There was a very strong opposition to his being allowed to pass his final examination; but as it was admitted that he had furnished the best accounts which his means permitted him, he was allowed to pass.

## FLORICULTURE.



VALISNERIA SPIRALIS.

In our first number we presented to our readers a drawing of the *Dionaea Muscipula*, or Venus' Fly-Trap, as an example of a plant endowed with considerable powers of motion, for the purpose of enabling it to capture its prey. This week we give a sketch of the *Valisneria spiralis*, also possessing motive powers, although given for a very different purpose.

The *Valisneria spiralis* is a native of the still portions of the streams of the Danube and of its tributaries, and for the greatest portion of its life is completely submerged. It is "diaceous," or, in other words, has the stamens and pistils on different plants. Observe the short stem supporting the stamen-bearing flower! How can it bloom or shed its pollen (a powder destroyed by the slightest portion of moisture) without exposing it to the action of water? The same hand that formed the plant has provided for this emergency, and in the beautiful contrivance of which we shall now attempt to give a description, we behold a

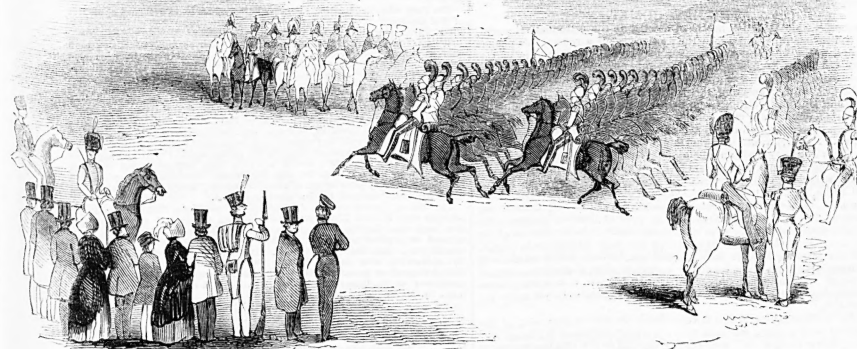
striking evidence of that wisdom and design which pervades all nature. To proceed.

When the stamens are ready to shed their pollen, the flower-stalk breaks across, and the flower itself rises to the surface of the water, and after exposure to the sun its leaves unfold, forming a frail bark, and securing the precious dust (pollen) from contact with the water.

On the contrary, the pistilliferous flower (the female), instead of having a stalk like the male, is supported on a long spiral tube, and when it is ready for impregnation, the spiral stalk uncoils, and elongates, so as to allow the flower, still connected with the root, to float. The flower, after reaching the surface, expands, and meeting with the pollen-bearing, or male flower, it receives a portion of the dust; after impregnation the stem recoils, and carries the flower to the bottom of the water, to ripen its fruit. As soon as this is accomplished, the stem again partially unwraps, twists on itself, and buries the seed-pod in the mud, there to remain until the genial warmth of spring bids the seeds germinate and reproduce their kind.

The *Valisneria spiralis* is easily cultivated in a tub, in the greenhouse; and in many of those about London it may be seen.





On Saturday, 17th, the 7th Dragoon Guards, under orders for the Cape of Good Hope, assembled in review order in the great square of the spacious barracks at Woolwich, under the command of Col. Kennedy, C.B. and K.H., at half-past ten o'clock A.M., and shortly afterwards marched to the review ground on Woolwich Common. At precisely twelve o'clock, Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, K.G., G.C.B., and G.C.H., in his field-marshal's uniform, surmounted by the ribbon of the Garter, arrived on the ground, accompanied by General Sir Henry D'Almeida, Murray, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Master General of the Ordnance; Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Commandant of the Garrison at Woolwich; Major-General Sir Hew D. Ross, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Royal Artillery; Col. Turner, C.B., Colonel Cleveland, Colonel R. Jones, Colonel J. E. Jones, Adjutant-General; Colonel Dwyer, Colonel Dwyer, Jr.; Lieutenant-Col. Wyld, B.C. Major-General Sir George Murray, G.C.B., and Major-General Sir George Murray, G.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance; Colonel Sir George Hoare, C.B.; and Brigade-Major Sandham, of the Royal Engineers.

The Duke of Wellington's Regiment presented arms, the band of the 7th Dragoon Guards playing the National Anthem. Amongst the distinguished officers previously on the ground, to receive the hero of Waterloo, were—General Sir J. Willoughby Gordon, Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.H.F., Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant-General Sir John Mordaunt, K.C.B., Adjutant-General; the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., Adjutant-General; Major-General George Brown, C.B. and K.H., Deputy Adjutant-General; General Count Rosen, of the Swedish service; and brilliant display officers on the staff of the Aides-de-Camp to the high military officers, forming altogether a most imposing and magnificent scene.

A more than ordinary interest was manifested by the ladies contrasting beautifully with the rich and varied trappings of the fire horses on which the whole of the officers were mounted.

the horses on which the whole of the officers were mounted. Kennedy then in the word of command being given by Colonel Kennedy (better known to the world as Captain Clark), of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who carried off his Canadian saddle and the field of Waterloo), the troopers marched past at a slow time, and afterwards at trot and gallop, and then at single file, with great regularity, to the entire satisfaction of his Grace. The men then went through the sword exercise, and performed various evolutions, occupying about an hour. The Duke of Wellington afterwards went up to them accompanied by the staff, and congratulated the officers and men of the 7th Dragoon Guards on their high state of efficiency, and expressing the highest approbation of their soldier-like appearance, and the able manner in which they had performed the various evolutions which he had witnessed. The Duke commanded the officers to repeat to the officers and men of the gallant 7th Dragoon Guards their entire satisfaction, and his sincere wishes for their success in whatever quarter of the world their duty might lead them, which Colonel Kennedy communicated to the officers and men, formed into a square, that all might hear the high encomiums passed upon them.

The Duke was most enthusiastically and repeatedly cheered, as he entered his travelling carriage, along with the Marquis of Douro. The carriage was previously occupied by the Marchioness of Douro and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Charles Wellesley, and drove along the Blackheath-road at about one o'clock, his Grace having to be present at a Privy Council, to be held at half-past two o'clock, the same afternoon. The Duke looked remarkably well, and entered into conversation with General Count Rosen, and several of the other distinguished officers present. A great number of equipages, and several thousand respectfully dressed spectators were present on this occasion.

After the departure of his Grace for London the officers of the staff proceeded to the mess room of the Royal Artillery, and partook of an elegant *dejeuner*. The ground was kept by detachments of the Royal Horse Artillery and 1st Dragoon Guards, and a guard of honour was selected from the Foot Artillery. The day was beautiful, and the sun was in some degree subdued by a fog, which gave the scene a picturesque appearance as the faint figures of the men and horses marched to the front or retired to the rear.

The Duke marched the front or retired to the rear. The Aspley House, the Duke of Wellington gave a sumptuous banquet. Kennedy, C.B. and K.T. was the 7th (Princess Royal's) regiment of Dragoon Guards; when, in addition, Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, Colonel Commander of the Royal Artillery; Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance; Lieut.-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary to the War Office; Lieut.-General Sir John Mordaunt, K.C.B.; the Hon. Colonel Anson, the Marquis of Douro, Earl of Mar, the Marquis of Worcester, Aides-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough; Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Mordaunt, K.C.B., Adjutant-General; Lieut. General Sir James Gordon, Bart., G.C.B., Quartermaster-General, &c. were among the guests. The proband of the Grenadier Guards performed at the banquet. The proband

gramme comprised selections from the operas of "Sappho," "Oberon," "Lady of the Lake," "Semiramide," "Le Chalet," "Guillaume Tell," and from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," &c.

## FASHIONS.



Paris, 22nd March, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,—I had expected to have been able to have furnished you, ere this, with some important details of the changes expected in our world of fashion; but really so little alteration has taken place hitherto, and the change that has occurred, has in it so little of novelty, that, I confess, I have some difficulty in finding matter worthy of your columns. In point of fact, the toilettes now worn are merely the transition of costume from one season to another, possessing, in a certain degree, the qualities of both, but offering little remarkable, either in point of variety or beauty.




From this general remark, I may, however, except two or three costumes, which have lately emanated from the atelier of one of our most distinguished modistes, whose generally graceful style has lost nothing in this interregnum of dress; and the first of these is a robe of grey poulx de soie, trimmed completely round the skirt

gimp, and extending from the bottom of either side of the seam in front, to the point of the corsage, which is made plain and high, and plain sleeves. Nothing, however, is more elegant than appears than that robe made of black cashmere, the former trimmed in the front of the skirt with a range of large silk buttons, the corsage high, plain, and buttoned to a rounded point, and ornamented with a row of buttons, which are brought down so as to join, and be a continuation of those on the skirt. The sleeves are also perfectly plain. The second, namely, those in cashmere, are trimmed with passementerie; the corsage is high and pointed, and the sleeves perfectly plain.

When, however, these robes are executed in black velvet, united to the skirt, with the corsage and sleeves plain, the effect of them is proportionately increased.

Notwithstanding that these toilettes appear to possess little out of the common run of things, yet, I assure you, when well made and well worn, they confer an air of distinction by a person of good taste.



which can never be mistaken

Perhaps, however, nothing conduced more to the elegance of their appearance than the employment of a new material, which is here called tissue crinoline, and which was worn as an under-petticoat. This material, which differs widely from the old crinoline petticoats, once so fashionably, possesses all the advantages of the latter, without its harshness,—and without giving to the dress it supports that balloon-like appearance so much complained of, whilst at the same time it affords the usual linen coolness, and grace; and, in addition, it possesses the recommendation of not exceeding the old material in its cost.

In the article of head dresses, positively nothing new has appeared since my last letter; and the only things at all approaching, or entitled to the name of novelties, may be comprised in two or three hats of rose-coloured mohair, ornamented with feathers, or in green velvet or African velvet, with one long feather; in one instance, only, have I seen this fashion of a single feather departed from, and that was a hat with three curled feathers, and trimmed in the interior with

I trust, next week, my report may be fuller and more favourable; at the present, for dearth of news, I must conclude,  
MARIE.

## LITERATURE.

*Geology for Beginners.* By G. F. RICHARDSON, F.G.S. of the British Museum. Baillière, Regent-street.

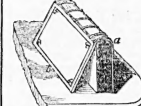
In writing elementary works on science, there are two great errors to be especially avoided. The first is, the presumption of the part of the author, that the reader is already possessed of a certain amount of knowledge of the subject, and, therefore, the instruction is not commenced at the proper point. This is a very common and dangerous mistake. The reader may, or may not possess the information ascribed to him; but a decidedly elementary treatise should not be written upon such a presumption. The second great error to be avoided, is the descent to puerile gossip and Peter-Parleyism, which is so frequently found in elementary, quasi scientific works.

*quasi* scientific work. He has the work now under our notice, has avoided both these extremes. He has embraced all that is really useful and instructive, and has avoided all unnecessary gossip. But we could expect nothing less from a gentleman of his high scientific attainments—enjoying, too, the enlarged privileges to be found in the Geological section of the British Museum. The work is profusely illustrated with excellent wood-cuts, explanatory of those phenomena which present themselves to the student in Geology. Mr. Richardson's manner of treating the subject is exceedingly good, arising from his great success, from his long experience as a lecturer. We give an example of his mode of explaining a difficult point, and his application of common things to illustrate scientific problems:—

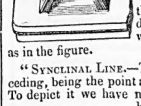
"**STRIKE.**—Again, the various terms of the dip, the strike, &c., of



only in a slight degree.



though the line of dip gives the line of strike, the line of strike does not give the line of dip; since there are two lines of dip common to every line of strike, and strata having a line of strike running from north to south, may dip either to the east or west. In other terms, as we have moved one side of the cover of our book to the right, we can move the other to the left *b*, while the back of the volume *a, a*, still retains the same position.



as in the figure.

4 "SYNCINAL LINE.—The synclinal line is simply the reverse of the preceding, being the point at which the strata converge towards each other. To depict it we have merely to turn our book over, and open it only half way, exactly at the middle, and the line between the two pages will present the synclinal line, or that point towards which the strata incline in the same direction.



strike, and the dip, being always at right angles, is inclined, in the course of the circuit, to every point of the compass, constituting what is termed a qua-quà-versal dip, that is, turning each way."

We conclude our brief notice by a hearty recommendation of Mr. Richardson's work to schools, mechanic institutions, and to students generally.

*The Repeal of the Colonial Produce Duties, the only effectual Measure for the Removal of the Present Commercial Distress in Great Britain and her Colonies.* By LYCURGUS. 8vo.

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